The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 3993. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE INVASION.

DARING ACTS OF THE RAIDERS.

The Telegraph Cut Between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Two Railroad Trains Captured at Magnolia.

REBELS RAIDING AROUND.

Major-General Franklin Taken Prisoner.

Residences of Gov. Bradford and the Elder Blair Burned.

The Rebels in Strong Force Near Washington.

SKIRMISHING OUTSIDE THE WORKS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Exciting News—Rebel Infantry at Rockville and Seventh-street Turnpike—Some Accounts make their Numbers Seventeen Thousand—Others Thirty Thousand—A "Reliable" Authority makes their Numbers Forty-five Thousand—Longstreet about to Join the Raiders—Washington to be Attacked—Preparations made to Receive the Rebels.

Baltimore, Monday, July 11.

The news from Washington is exciting.

The *Star* says:

The skirmishing on the Rockville road that commenced at an early hour this forenoon was continued by the advance of the rebel force to a point about four miles west of Alleytown. There their progress on that road was stopped, and they disappeared in some other direction. Subsequently we hear of them skirmishing between 11 and 12 o'clock on and around the Seventh-street turnpike, near the Clagget farm and the residence of Francis P. Blair, Esq. It is reported to-day that the rebels have burned the residence of Mr. Blair.

There were 800 infantry only in the force that encamped at Rockville last night, though panic-stricken refugees arriving to-day from the vicinity of Edwards' Ferry, report their crossing north at that point yesterday and to-day in large numbers, some saying 12,000 strong and others 30,000. Breckinridge is believed to be in command of their advance in this direction, and Imboden commands their cavalry, now hanging round our fortifications. All was quiet in front of our picket line upon what is known as the River Road—that is, the road skirting the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal above Georgetown—up to noon to-day.

The *Star* says: The numbers and purposes of the rebel invading force are confusingly conflicting. We give elsewhere the opinion entertained by many around us, that the rebel force is not of weight sufficient to undertake a serious attack upon the fortifications of Washington, and that it is not their purpose to do so. *Per contra*, we have just received the following from a source of great intelligence and reliability; one that has on repeated occasions, had the earliest and most accurate information of rebel movements in Virginia. The information received from this quarter is as follows:

The rebel army of invasion marched down the valley 45,000 strong, including 8,000 cavalry, under the command of Maj.-Gen. Jubal Early and Brig.-Gens. Breckinridge, Ransom, Imboden and McCausland. Longstreet was at Gordonsville on Tuesday last, with additional forces to join the rebel army of invasion; and the purpose of that army was an attempt at the capture of Washington by a surprise.

The Virginia Central Railroad is repaired and running from Richmond to Staunton.

Mosby has 242 men in his command, and expects to have his force increased. In the fight at Aldie Mosby captured eighty-one cavalrymen, killed twenty, captured a Major and a 12-pounder cannon. Kincheloe's command, one company, is operating near Fairfax Court-house, and near the Accoquan.

Later.—Up to 2:15 o'clock the state of affairs in the vicinity of Rabbit's Branch Post-office continued to be about the same as during the morning. There has been no general engagement, but cavalry skirmishing is going on at intervals. The enemy has not made his appearance anywhere within range of our guns, and, so far, has shown no disposition to do so.

No casualties have been reported on our side in the fight this morning between Lowell and the rebel cavalry.

Three rebel stragglers were captured, and brought in from the front this morning; but they refused to give the names of their regiments, or tell by whom they were commanded. They are inclined to brag, and place their numbers at very high figures. Some rebel stragglers were picked up yesterday, and brought to the Provost-Marshal's office last night. They admitted that they belonged to the invading force, and that the infantry consisted of Breckinridge's and Early's divisions, and that the cavalry were under Ransom. They would give no information as to the movements of the invaders, and when questioned as to their numbers, differed widely in their statements.

The rebels are in force at Silver Spring. This morning the rebels commenced to show themselves in the neighborhood of Silver Spring, (Blair's place,) just over the District line, in Montgomery County, on the Seventh-street road, just beyond the lines of fortifications, and up to last accounts have kept the position. During the morning there has been some firing between pickets. Two Federals were wounded.

It is stated by persons coming from that direction, (and there are a great many families moving in,) that the rebel pickets are stationed in Blair's, Clark's and Brown's Woods, and some are confident that the main body of the rebels is at this place. Preparations have been made to receive them in a becoming style.

The rebel force at Silver Spring is said to be about 15,000 strong, so far as it has been developed.

Later from the River—Yesterday Afternoon.

A force of the rebels made their appearance on the tow-path of the canal, near Muddy Branch, where there was a camp of a squadron of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, and four companies of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, (California,) under command of Maj. Thompson, of the Second Massachusetts, when our forces, who had orders to fall back, started toward the city—the camp equipage being placed on a canal-boat. They had not retreated far, however, before another band of rebels were seen approaching from the direction of Rockville, and some shots were fired between each party; but no one was injured as far as known. When within some three miles of Muddy Branch our forces essayed to make a stand, and quite a little skirmish ensued, in which the rebels brought to bear on them one of their four guns, and a round shot went directly through the boat, causing it to sink. In this little affair we had three persons wounded, but all slightly.

Our men, however, procured another boat, to which they transferred the baggage, and pushed on down to Georgetown, where they arrived this morning.

The rebels who at times showed considerable force, seemed to direct their attention to the canal, which they damaged considerably, felling trees into it, blowing up culverts, &c. Our men report the country full of rebels, and that yesterday there were several skirmishes in which portions of their regiments were engaged, in one of which Capt. Morris, of Company M, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, was killed.

Washington, Monday, July 11.

The information received to-night is to the effect that a very large force of rebels is within six miles of this city, not far from Tenalleytown. There has been no general engagement, but continuous skirmishing all day. Among the casualties reported are the following: Capt. F. M. Plum, Co. E, 20th New-York Cavalry—wounded in the right foot; Jacob Haus, 4th New-York Cavalry—right hip; John Gavinder, Co. E, 5th New-York Cavalry; Second Lieut. R. L. Fox, 22d New-York Cavalry—concussion of shell; Graham Y. Scott, 6th Michigan Cavalry—knee; Frederick S. Robinson, Co. C, 1st Connecticut Cavalry—arm; Peter Berry, 1st Connecticut Cavalry—neck; John Vandeveer, 5th New-York Cavalry—leg. In the 51st Ohio eight or ten were wounded. Four of the 6th New-York Cavalry were left in Rockville, wounded.

There seems to be no doubt the rebels are threatening Washington, but the preparations for its defence are of such a character as to give assurance of safety. Many persons during the day were abroad in quest of news, but no extraordinary excitement prevails.

A large number of families, temporarily at Summer residences, together with citizens in the counties adjoining Washington, have come into this city for safety.

FROM HAVRE DE GRACE.

Gunpowder Bridge Probably not Burnt—Further Respecting the Capture of the Trains—Rebels Expected to Retreat Under Cover of Night.

Havre de Grace, Md., July 11—9 P. M.

About two hundred cavalry, under command of Harry Gillmore, appeared at Magnolia Station, eighteen miles south of this point, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, and captured the 8:30 A. M. passenger train from Baltimore, by firing a volley into it, causing the train to stop.

The 10 o'clock express train from Baltimore also shared the same fate. Conductor Bryson, of the express train, was robbed of his watch and money, as also was the conductor of the first train. The rebels fired the trains, and also the freight-house at Magnolia, which were consumed. One of the trains was fired, the engine reversed and started toward Gunpowder Bridge, for the purpose of setting fire to that structure.

It is very probable that no damage resulted to the bridge, from the fact of the heavy guard stationed there to protect it. The passengers were not, as far as learned, molested, only in a few cases.

The rebels started in a southerly direction, toward Gen. Cadwallader's residence, a few miles south, for the purpose of destroying it. This, no doubt, has been accomplished.

Passengers are arriving here in every kind of vehicle, and many on horseback.

A battery and a half, of nine guns, from the Philadelphia Navy-yard, arrived here to-day, and one section proceeded to near Magnolia, where the rebels were discovered in force, causing the section to return.

What the future intentions of the rebels in this neighborhood are, are of course conjecture; but the general impression is that they design to retreat under cover of darkness.

The steam ferry-boat *Maryland* is safe, and the town and ferry are well defended by the presence of the gunboat *Currituck*, whose guns command the approaches.

A large detachment of troops and marines from the Philadelphia Navy-yard are here, with other forces, and the country is scoured by scouts.

There is no truth in the report of the burning of the Conowingo Bridge, some ten miles north, spanning the Susquehanna River. The telegraph south of this point is badly damaged; but it is not thought that the railroad is injured to any great extent.

Major-Gen. Franklin was captured on one of the trains destroyed at Magnolia.

The rebel Gen. Gillmore avowed his intention of going into Baltimore stealthily, to-night.

Artillery firing has been heard since 8 o'clock P. M. in a southwest direction, perhaps at Beach River.

One Train Runs to Perrymansville and Turns Back—Another Goes as Far as Wilmington—No Rebels There in Sight—Our Gunboats Firing on the Rebels at Bush Hill—Rebels Driven Off at Bush River.

Philadelphia, Monday, July 11—10 P. M.

A train from here this morning, went as far as Perrymansville, and then returned. The 12 o'clock train went only to Wilmington. There were no signs of the rebels at the former place. The return of the trains was merely precautionary.

Our gunboats have commenced firing on the rebels at Bush Hill, on the Bush River, the river nearest to Baltimore.

The second train was about passing over Gunpowder Bridge when it backed out and was then captured.

Later.—Our gunboats drove the rebels off at Bush River and recaptured one of our engines.

There are yet some doubts of the entire destruction of Gunpowder Bridge.

There is possibility of telegraphic communication being reopened to-night with Baltimore.

A Fuller Account of the Disaster—The Conductor's Statement—All the Officers and Soldiers Captured—The Train Set on Fire and Burnt—Passengers Plundered.

Philadelphia, Monday, July 11.

The following has been received by H. F. Kenney, Superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad:

I was conductor of No. 17 train. The rebels attacked the train at Magnolia. They went through the train after we had stopped, capturing all the officers and soldiers on it. Among them was Maj.-Gen. Franklin. They "went through" most of the passengers' pockets, capturing watches and money. They unloaded the baggage, and set fire to my train, burning three first-class passenger-cars, one second-class car and baggage car, and the engine *H. Clay*; also one freight car and a Northern Central engine, that were on the sideling.

J. R. MUNSHOWER.

The Telegraph in Possession of the Rebels—Dispatches Captured—One from Secretary Stanton to Gen. Cadwallader Falls into Rebel Hands.

Philadelphia, Monday, July 11.

The rebels got possession of the wires at Magnolia, about fourteen miles from Baltimore, and intercepted a large number of dispatches—among them one from Secretary Stanton to Gen. Cadwallader.

We have no communication with Washington, and there is the greatest excitement here.

Excitement at Wilmington—Delaware Aroused.

Philadelphia, Monday, July 11.

The *Evening Telegraph* has the following special dispatch:

Wilmington, Del., Monday, July 11—A. M.

On Sunday afternoon the excitement in Wilmington was intense. The people turned out *en masse*. The bells were rung and the Star Spangled Banner run out, and by night over 600 men had fallen in behind the drum and fife.

At Newcastle the people were aroused by telegraph, and in an hour afterward sixty men were enrolled, and six hundred dollars contributed to the cause.

Little Delaware is in motion, and appreciates the impending danger.

The Destruction of Gunpowder Bridge—Another Train Captured.

Philadelphia, Monday, July 11—6 P. M.

A dispatch received from the conductor of the second train captured, says that Gunpowder Bridge has been destroyed. This information he received from the rebels. After firing the train, they started it back, and it went half way over the bridge, where it stopped, causing the bridge to take fire.

Destruction of Two Trains—The Mails Robbed.

Philadelphia, Monday, July 11—6 P. M.

It is now ascertained that two trains were destroyed upon the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. The engineers of both escaped, one of them, however, being first robbed of his money and all his clothing except his shirt and pants. The fireman was shot dead. The mail on the early train was taken from the car before the passengers, and divided among the captors. Nothing has been heard yet of the express car, but, of course, the thieves did not overtake it. No apprehensions need be felt in regard to the regular train which left Philadelphia this morning, and the extra train which left at a later hour, as they cannot go farther than this side of the Susquehanna.

Rebel Surprise and Capture of Maj.-Gen. Franklin—Burning of a Baltimore Train at Magnolia—The Passengers Robbed.

Philadelphia, Monday, July 11—4:30 P. M.

A dispatch from a conductor states that his train was captured at Magnolia.

Maj.-Gen. Franklin was captured, and made prisoner, with all other officers and soldiers on board.

All the passengers were robbed of their watches, money, &c.

The train was burned.

[Magnolia is a small Post-office town in Hartford County, Md., and is situated on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, nineteen miles north of Baltimore, and about one mile north of Gunpowder Creek, and seventeen miles south of Havre de Grace.]

Further About the Raid.

Philadelphia, Monday, July 11.

In the attack on the train this morning at Magnolia Station, Abraham Ward, the fireman, was the only person killed. The rebels captured some of the passengers, but most of them escaped to Baltimore. The force of the enemy was estimated at 400. The train was burned. Both conductors escaped.

The Gunpowder Bridge Safe.

Philadelphia, Monday, July 11—11 P. M.

Information has just been received by President Felton that the Gunpowder Bridge has not been destroyed. The rebels were attacked by a gunboat, as they were about to set fire to it, and were driven off. An engine was recaptured, and is now on its way to Havre de Grace. It is supposed the rebels are retreating.

Telegraphic Communication.

Philadelphia, Monday, July 11—11 P. M.

There is one wire working through to Baltimore and one to the War Department, but they are on the turnpike, and may be destroyed at any moment.

Troops En Route for the Front.

Philadelphia, Monday, July 11—10 P. M.

Seven companies of the Forty-third and Forty-fifth negro regiments, from Camp William Penn, have marched to the Baltimore depot, and will proceed to Perryville. They will not get off till midnight.

The Excitement in Baltimore—The Burning of Gunpowder Bridge—Destruction of Gov. Bradford's House—An Act of Retaliation—Fears Entertained of the Destruction of Mills Near the City—The Defences of Baltimore Strengthened.

Baltimore, Monday, July 11—11 P. M.

The excitement in Baltimore has been increased by the rebel operations around the city today. The Gunpowder Bridge was destroyed by a burning train of cars which the rebels pushed on to it, as its approaches were guarded by a gunboat lying in the river. This train, which was previously captured, was the regular 9:30 passenger train from Baltimore. The passengers were turned out and robbed, and their trunks were plundered.

The destruction of Gov. Bradford's house, five miles from the city, on the Charles-street-avenue, was complete. They plundred the house of all valuables, and would not even allow Mrs. Bradford to save her own clothing, and carried all the valuable papers and deeds of the Governor. They read to Mrs. Bradford an order from Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, to destroy the house in retaliation for the destruction of Gov. Letcher's house by Gen. Hunter.

We have accounts of the stealing of horses and the plunder of stores all through Baltimore County.

The turnpike bridge over the Gunpowder has also been destroyed.

Fears are entertained that a number of the mills, factories and foundaries around the city will be destroyed. As far as known, the whole cavalry force in Baltimore County, which has done this mischief, does not exceed 800, under the command of the notorious Harry Gilmore.

The defences of the city are being strengthened and manned, and the citizens are arming and manning the intrenchments in large numbers. The banks and insurance companies have all deposited their valuables on board of a steamer chartered for the purpose and ready to leave at a moment's notice. Arrangements have also been made to remove the archives of the State from Annapolis.

The city is full of rumors of attacks on our pickets.

It is reported that Ellicott's mills is in the possession of the rebels. We cannot find out whether the report is true as yet.

Report of a Kingsville Citizen.

Baltimore, Monday, July 11—11 A. M.

A respectable citizen, residing near Kingsville, reports this morning that a party of fifty rebel cavalry passed his house this morning, making for the railroad. They cut the telegraph on the turnpike as they passed. While going by the house of Mr. Day an enthusiastic Union citizen, residing near Kingsville, they noticed the American flag flying, and some of them stopped to burn his barn. Mr. Day made no resistance until they attempted to tear down the flag, when he fired upon the rebels and killed one of them. Mr. Day has not since been seen, and his fate is as yet unknown.

The rebels are now operating on the Philadelphia Railroad, and it is expected that the wires will soon be cut.

Great excitement prevails here. The citizens are arming and going out mounted to fight the rebel cavalry.

Change in Commands—All quiet in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Monday, July 11—11:30 P. M.

Gen. Ord has been appointed to the command of the Eighth Army Corps, and Gen. Wallace commands the Department. By this arrangement Gen. Ord has command of all the troops for the defence of the city.

A gentleman just from Allicatt's Mills reports all quiet there, and for a distance of ten miles beyond. Our pickets had a skirmish beyond Ellisvill this morning with a squad of rebel cavalry, killing the Lieutenant in command and capturing two. The balance escaped.

Dr. Moore, of Havre-de-Grace, with a loyal party, started out this morning, and captured twenty five of the bridge-burners.

Baltimore—Midnight.

All is quiet in the city, though we have reports of our cavalry skirmishing with the raiders at Townstown, seven miles out on the York road.

Interruption of Communication—Rebel Force Large.

Harrisburgh, Pa., Monday, July 11.

Headquarters here are no longer in communication with the authorities at Washington. The department, several days since, telegraphed to Gen. Couch, investing him with ample power to meet such a contingency.

It is understood that at least eight bridges have been destroyed on the Northern Central Railway between Moncton and Cockeysville.

A rebel deserter, representing himself to be a native Indian, states that the rebel force invading the North is very large. There are three brigades of cavalry and Breckinridge's, Rhodes and another's divisions of infantry. Their movements were kept a profound secret from the officers. The general impression was, however, that the object was to capture Baltimore and Washington.

This deserter belonged to the force that drove Hunter from Lynchburgh, after which affair large reinforcements arrived from Richmond, and marched northward.

Gen. Kelly telegraphs from Cumberland, Md., to-night, that there is no truth in the report that John Morgan and Imboden are following Hunter's force. Hunter's force occupies Martinsburgh, and another body of our troops holds Hagerstown.

The rebels still occupy South Mountain passes, while the main body demonstrate on Washington and Baltimore from points between the Monocacy and Baltimore.

YESTERDAY'S EARLY DISPATCHES.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Monday, July 11.

The rebel cavalry burned the residence of Gov. Bradford this morning. It is only four miles out from this city, on the Charles-street road.

A squad of ten rebels set it on fire. They came to the residence, ordered out the Governor's family, permitting them to take only a few valuables, and then set it on fire. The furniture and everything in it was destroyed.

The Governor was not in the city at the time, and therefore was not captured.

The rebels are now operating on the Philadelphia Railroad.

[Note.—Here the telegraph wires gave out, probably owing to a heavy pressure by the rebels.]

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Monday, July 11.

The break in the telegraph wires is understood to be at Magnolia, seventeen miles this side of Baltimore and nineteen miles from Havre de Grace.

Between the Bush and Gunpowder Rivers communication is also cut off.

A passenger train between Havre de Grace and Baltimore is said to have been captured.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Harrisburgh, Monday, July 11.

The Philadelphia, Baltimore and Wilmington Railroad still remained intact this morning.

A telegram from Glenrock, on the North Central Railroad, this morning, states that a rebel body of mounted infantry and cavalry, between twelve and fifteen hundred strong, are destroying the road fifteen miles south of that place, and marching northward.

The rebels appear to have retired altogether from Western Maryland, and are concentrating their forces toward the northeastern part of that State.

COMMUNICATION WITH WASHINGTON.

Arrangements have been made to obtain advices from Baltimore and Washington by boat from Baltimore to Perryville.

The President of the Inland Telegraph Company telegraphs from Philadelphia that the raiders have destroyed the lines of the Independent Telegraph Company, and such of the lines of the American Telegraph Company as run along the turnpike between Philadelphia and Baltimore. This we know to be true.

We shall probably have any quantity of "scare" stories from Philadelphia. The excitement there is intense this morning.

The Telegraph Wires at Port Deposit Cut.

Philadelphia, Monday, July 11.

The telegraph lines that cross the Susquehannah River at Port Deposit, Maryland, have been cut. The other wires along the railroad are still all right.

The Reading Railroad Strike.

Philadelphia, Monday, July 11.

A number of Government railroad men arrived here from Washington and Alexandria, to-day, to supply the places of men on the Reading Railroad now on a strike.

This led to a rumor that the road had been seized by the Government.

The strike has prevented proper supplies of coal going forward for Government purposes.

Burning of Gen. Cadwallader's Mansion.

The mansion of Gen. Cadwallader, at Magnolia, was burned by the rebels this morning.

THE STATE MILITIA.

An Order from Gov. Seymour—All the Militia of the State to Hold Themselves in Readiness—Volunteers for the National Guard.

Albany, Monday, July 11.

The Governor will issue an order to all the military of the State to hold themselves in readiness for service, and a proclamation urging the citizens to volunteer into the National Guard.

The Call for Militia.

THE EIGHTY-FOURTH TO LEAVE THIS AFTERNOON.

The false reports which have been freely circulated, to the effect that our City militia had expressed a determination not to comply with the orders of the Commanding General, do great injustice to a patriotic body of men. A very large majority of the members of the regiments selected to answer the President's call for militia have readily responded to the summons. The respective arsenals presented busy scenes of preparation yesterday. Owing to the suddenness of the call, some time must necessarily elapse before the arrangements for their departure can be completed; but it is thought that all the regiments will be ready to leave by Thursday afternoon, taking with them in the aggregate between 4,000 and 5,000 men. The Eighty-fourth, Colonel Conkling, will have the honor of being earliest in the field. This regiment will assemble at four o'clock this afternoon on Fourth-street, the right resting on Broadway, and will march thence to the Jersey City Ferry.

The following orders have been issued, in addition to those already published:

Headquarters Ninety-fifth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.,
New-York, July 11, 1864.

General Orders, No. 1.—Pursuant to Division and Brigade Order, this regiment is detailed for duty in the field.

Commandants of Companies will immediately make the necessary preparations to fill their companies by volunteering, and report the same to the Colonel, at his headquarters. By order Col. S. R. Pinckney, Commanding.
John D. Coughlin, Adj't.

EXTRA DISPATCHES.

Philadelphia, Monday, July 11.

Advices from Harrisburgh say the telegraph is still working to Parkton Station, on the Northern Central Railroad, and there are no rebels in that immediate vicinity. This contradicts the reported capture of York by the rebels. The report states that the rebels have burned eighteen large bridges on the Northern Central Railroad, and are still advancing northward, cutting the railroad and tiles. They had reached Mankton at the latest account. The destruction of property is great. Troops are arriving at Harrisburgh rapidly. Reading and Lancaster will turn out a large force.

There is no force at Frederick, but there is a heavy rebel reserve at Middletown, Md., holding the South Mountain Gap.

Communication between this city and Baltimore was entirely suspended to-day at 12 o'clock, although the Independent Telegraph line was the first to resume operations. It was troubled more or less all last night by rebel operators tapping the wires with the expectation of hearing something beneficial to them.

This city is full of wild rumors, none of which can be traced to any reliable source.

Recruiting is progressing rapidly. All are awaking to their danger and rushing to arms to defend their homes. Gov. Curtin's proclamation of yesterday has done much to inspire them.

Three regiments were mustered in this afternoon, and will immediately start for the front. Others are filling up rapidly and will soon follow. It is expected to raise a large force in a few days.

A telegram from Glen Rock, on the Northern Central Railroad this morning, states that a body of rebel mounted infantry and cavalry, between 1,200 and 1,500 strong, are destroying the railroad 15 miles south of that place, and marching northward. The rebels appear to have retired together from Western Maryland, and are concentrating their forces toward the northwestern part of that State, consequent upon the destruction of communication with Baltimore and Washington.

The Christian Commission.

Philadelphia, Monday, July 11.

A dispatch from San Francisco states that Virginia City, Nevada, has contributed a silver brick, worth $2,000, and Stockton and Napa each $2,000 in gold to the Christian Commission.

THE PIRATE FLORIDA.

The Privateer on Our Coast.

Half a Dozen Barks and Schooners Captured Near Chesapeake Bay.

The Steamer Electric Spark Captured and Probably Burned.

Officers and Crews Sent to Philadelphia.

Naval Vessels in Pursuit of the Pirate.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE FLORIDA.

HER ARMAMENT AND CREW.

The Florida's Work—Five Vessels Burned.

New-York, Monday, July 11—5 P. M.

A Cape May dispatch states that the officers and crews of five vessels recently destroyed off the Cape have been landed there, and have been forwarded to Philadelphia.

Further Particulars.

Cape May, Monday, July 11.

The Captain and crew of the bark *Golconda*, 18 in all; also of the bark *Perry*, 13 in all; also of bark *Greenland*, 13 in all; also of bark *Salinda*, 12 in all, left here at 12 o'clock to-day for Philadelphia, to be followed by five of another vessel. All these vessels were captured and burned since Friday last by the pirate *Florada* off Capes Henry and Charles.

Philadelphia, Monday, July 11.

Sixty-two men came ashore at Cope Island, N. J., being the crew of the schooner *Margaret N. Davis*, from Port Royal, for New-York, and four barks, the *Greenland*, loaded with coal, bound to Pensacola; the *General Berry*, for Fort Monroe, with hay; the *Zealand*, in ballast, from New-Orleans for Philadelphia. All the men were brought in by the schooner *Howard*, freighted with fruit for New-York.

She was released by giving bonds for six thousand dollars, and bringing the captured men to Cape Island.

The bark *Golconda*, Capt. Winslow, of New-Bedford, left Tucahano, Chili, April 14, bound home, with 1,800 barrels of oil, principally on freight. She was captured by the *Florida* on the evening of July 8, in lat. 37° 30′, lon. 72° 15′. All hands were taken on the *Florida*, and the vessel burned. An hour afterward the *Florida* spoke the French bark *Donquerera*, bound to New-York. Capt. Morris, of the *Florida*, sent a boat alongside, requesting the bark to carry us into port, but it was refused. That night all hands of us slept on the quarterdeck, with an old sail for our covering. Early next morning, July 9, the *Florida* captured the schooner *Margaret F. Davis*, Capt. West, from Port Royal for New-York, in latitude 38°, long. 71° 40′; took the crew on board, and burned the vessel. About 11 o'clock the same morning he placed Capt. Winslow and Capt. West, with their mates, and one boatswain, on a small English schooner, which was bound to Nassau.

The *Florida* now carries 130 men. Capt. Morris sent a letter to President Lincoln and another to Admiral Farragut, stating that he was ready for the gunboat.

The Pirate's Doings.

Fortress Monroe, Sunday, July 10.

About daylight this morning, the rebel privateer *Florida* captured and burnt a bark, name not as yet ascertained, while in tow of the steamtug, *America*, just outside of Cape Henry. The crew of the bark escaped on board of the tug, and have just reached here. At 10 o'clock this morning three gunboats—the *Monticello*, *Mount Vernon* and *Ino*—started from Hampton Roads in pursuit of the privateer.

The Steamship Electric Spark Captured and Probably Burned.

The steamship *Electric Spark*, bound hence to New-Orleans, was captured Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, in latitude 37:35 and longtitude 74:25, by the rebel steamer *Florida*.

The passengers were transferred to the British schooner *Lane*, which arrived at this City at 12 o'clock last evening.

The mails were being transferred to the *Florida*. One of the officers of the *Florida* stated that the *Electric Spark* would be burned.

We are indebted to Mr. C. W. Greene, a passenger on board the *Electric Spark*, for the above information.

Destruction of the Bark Greenland by the Florida.

Philadelphia, Monday, July 11.

Capt. Verden, of the steamtug *America*, has arrived here, and reports that on Friday last he towed to sea the bark *Greenland*, Capt. Everett, bound to Pensacola, with coal on Government account. When a short distance from Cape Henlopen the pirate *Florida* appeared in sight, and commenced firing on the tug and bark. The former cut loose and made the best of her way to Cape May, from which place she brought a portion of the crew of the bark, who had been sent ashore after the destruction of their vessel.

The Florida.

From the Columbus (S. C.) Carolinian.

The *Florida*, two months ago was at Brest, in France, undergoing repairs. The officials of that city and of the French Government, tendered every facility to the authorities of the ship, and for two months she occupied the Government dock, which

Continued on Eighth Page.

REBEL NEWS.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

The Battle of June 27 at Kenesaw Mountain.

THE FIGHTS ON JUNE 21 AND 22.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE SITUATION.

The Battle of Kenesaw Mountain—Highly Important from the Front—Enemy Assaults our Works—Repulsed with Heavy Loss.

From the Southern Confederacy, June 28.

MARIETTA, Monday, June 27.

The enemy made a simultaneous attack on our right, when our batteries, ably assisted by those on Kenesaw Mountain, commanded by Col. STOW, FRENCH's Chief of Artillery, opened a most galling fire upon them. Their loss is not yet ascertained, but it is thought to be very heavy. Forty ambulances are now in sight carrying off their wounded.

A brisk skirmish is going on in front of FRENCH's division. One Yankee Colonel and one Major are known to be killed.

About 10 o'clock this morning, the enemy, consisting of part of Palmer's, Schofield's, Blair's, Howard's and Logan's corps attempted to gain possession of an angle in our fortifications, on the left and centre, held by CHEAHAM and CLEBURNE. They with difficulty came up in seven lines of battle. Our troops reserved their fire until they approached within a few yards of the breastworks, when they opened upon them with grape, canister and musketry.

The fire was so rapid and destructive that the enemy could not rally, but were driven back with a loss of between 800 and 1,000 men.

We captured about 100 prisoners, including Lieut.-Col. JOHN B. KERR, of the Seventy-sixth Illinois; Capt. H. B. WAKEFIELD, of the Fifty-third Indiana, and Lieut. J. H. YORK, of the Sixty-third Indiana; also, two stand of colors, one of them presented to the Twenty-seventh Illinois by By Brigadier N. B. BUFORD.

The woods where the enemy's dead and wounded lie are now on fire, making it impossible to bring them off.

Our loss, owing to our men being protected by breastworks, was very small on our right and centre.

The Sixty-third Georgia Regiment, under Col. GORDON, of Mercer's Brigade, was deployed as skirmishers, acted with great gallantry, and held hand-to-hand fight with the enemy until relieved.

The troops engaged in the first-mentioned action were MANEY's and VAUGHN's brigades of CHEATHAM's division, and POLK's and LOWRY's brigades of CLEBURNE's division.

Brig.-Gen. KIMBALL, commanding the First Brigade of the Second Division of HOWARD's Fourth Army Corps, was killed, or so reported by his own men who were taken prisoners.

Wagoners in KIMBALL's brigade suffered very severely.

From the Front—Assault of our Centre.

From the Southern Confederacy, June 28—Editorial.

The enemy made a fierce and vigorous assault upon HARDEE's Corps yesterday, and, we are proud to state, were handsomely repulsed. The attack was mainly directed against the centre of our line at Kenesaw, up to which they advanced four lines deep. The enemy opened fire at nine o'clock A. M., in a heavy cannonade against Kenesaw and the batteries of Hardee, succeeded, about 11 A. M., by a direct charge upon the portions of the line occupied by CHEATHAM's, CLEBURNE's and WALKER's divisions, the fight extending into Loring's Division. The enemy's troops were drunk with whisky, and came right up to the works. Some of them are represented to have been so drunk as absolutely to have refused to discharge their pieces.

Two stands of Yankee colors were captured almost upon the top of our breastworks. The enemy were repulsed at every point of attack, and their loss is estimated at 5,000. Our loss was apparently insignificant.

Prisoners report that Gen. JACKSON, with cavalry, is in SHERMAN's rear, and that he burned three trains near Tilton, a short distance from Dalton.

There is a rumor that the enemy is falling back by the Villenow road.

About fifty prisoners were brought down last evening, and among them a Lieutenant-Colonel.

The Frost.

MARIETTA, Sunday, June 26—P. M.

Our lines remained unchanged, and, while a fiht may come off at any hour, yet I see no prospect of a general engagement soon. I don't think it is SHERMAN's intention to fight unless Gen. JOHNSTON forces him into an engagement, which he will likely do ere many days.

While the effect of a ball sent from a Hessian's Whitworth, or from that of a sharpshooter, is equally as great and dangerous as if it had been shot in the heat of battle, yet sharpshooting has become so common that to hear the occasional rattle of musketry along the whole line scarcely excites the dread or suspicion of those witnessing it for the past six weeks. It is true, both armies sustain some loss by sharpshooting, but that loss is of no importance to either.

The enemy's plans are not yet developed to any one, unless it be to Gen. JOHNSTON, which leaves us to conjecture. The bulk of the Yankee army is probably massing on our left. Of course the chief object is to flank, like the boy by wrestling, but SHERMAN won't do so unless he gets all "under bolt."

The confidence of the whole army is unabated in Gen. JOHNSTON, and the greatest enthusiasm prevails. It can be seen that the army of Tennessee needs one other assistance, and that is FORREST, to command the cavalry. We have a brave corps of cavalry, but there seems to be something lacking. With FORREST to lead them, SHERMAN's rear would be so harrassed as to force him back, or reduce his army by the number of troops required to guard depots and the long string of railroad over which he is obliged to ship his supplies daily.

There is but little discipline in our cavalry—the number of stragglers scattered through the country from that command testifies to the fact. I know that Northeast Georgia is absolutely filled with infantry deserters and cavalry stragglers. I am aware that discipline does not always prevent desertion, but it does straggling.

It is not yet known who the President will appoint Lieutenant-General to command POLK's old corps.

It is to be hoped the President will not allow a single prejudice to have anything to do with the appointment. Gen. GUSTAVUS W. SMITH, a tried and experienced officer, would give full satisfaction to the army and the country, should he be commissioned as Lieutenant-General. Gen. SMITH served in the Confederate army with distinction, and did honor and credit to himself and country for a long time.

It would distress those refugeeing from this place to return to their once beautiful and lovely homes to find them occupied as cook rooms, the floor all smeared with mud, and all kinds of pictures printed on the ceiling. Let it all go. It is much more pleasant and far more honorable to give up your only home to escape Yankee tyranny and Yankee insult than to foolishly attempt to "take care of my things."

Later in the Evening.

In all probability a general engagement will come off to-morrow. From every indication preparation is being made for a decisive battle, which will be remembered in the history of the war, and also in the record of most every family in the South. We are all sanguine of the result, believing that the God of battles will aid us in driving back the invader of our soil; and should it be necessary for our great Captain to withdraw from his present line, we will still be hopeful. It is simply impossible to whip a people fighting for their all.

SHERMAN will attempt to turn JOHNSTON's left wing, in order to drive his centre before him, that he may gain the Kenesaw Heights.

It may look presumptuous for your correspondent to speak of the time when a general engagement will come off, but it is not presumption to allude to a probability.

The Fights on June 21 and 22.

FROM JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the Atlanta Appeal.

IN THE FIELD, NEAR MARIETTA,
Wednesday Noon, July 22.

I was only able to obtain any reliable information in regard to the cavalry fight on our right at a late hour yesterday evening, and it was not from a desire to ignore its existence, but to learn something more definite than the news brought in by "straggular men," as my friend WARREN WHEELER calls them, who only see the skirmishers driven in and hurry to the rear to report a terrible fight, in which their command was cut all to pieces.

It seems that Gen. WHEELER had learned that WILDER's cavalry were hovering around our right, and determined to try and capture the party; accordingly, a strong force was started to meet them, Gen. WHEELER commanding. The enemy were discovered near Lattimer's mills, and "Cerro Gordo" WILLIAMS' brigade was ordered to the right to make at attack upon their right, while MARTIN's division was to attack upon their rear, but owing to the boggy nature of the ground, this brigade failed to reach their position until the attack had begun, and the enemy discovering the trap set for them, hastily retreated.

The conduct of the Fifth Georgia Cavalry is highly spoken of during the engagement. The enemy making a stubborn stand, they were ordered to charge them, and, drawing their sabres, they dashed down upon the enemy, who, pouring a destructive fire into their lines fled incontinently. Their loss was quite severe. Among the wounded is Lieut.-Col. MALONE, of the Seventh Alabama, severely, and Lieuts. G. W. BEDELL and SPEED of the First Alabama, both killed. They are both highly spoken of by their comrades in arms.

Last night our batteries upon the Kenasaw Mountain were completed, and opened heavily upon the enemy's works at daylight this morning, since which time they have kept up a continuous fire, the enemy replying briskly; and as I write their shells can be seen exploding upon the summit, while the works can be seen lined with rebels, standing upon the parapets and looking upon the scene below with that supreme indifference to danger which has ever characterized them, and I regret to say that many valuable lives are thus recklessly thrown away.

During the night the enemy also constructed some works within 500 yards of BATES' line, and planted some batteries for the purpose of shelling our men from a strong position, but the first gun fired produced such a salvo from COBB's battalion that made the dirt fly from their works; or, as a soldier expressed it, "knocked sand in their eyes" at such a rate that the experiment was not repeated.

Heavy skirmishing has been going on along BATES' line during the day, and again I am called on to chronicle more disasters among the gallant Kentuckians of LEWIS' brigade. Capt. H. CLAY MCKAY, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. LEWIS, was shot through the breast and instantly killed by a sharpshooter this morning, and Lieuts. PHILLIPS, MURPHY and CARPENTER were wounded, the former mortally.

Lieut. OVERTON, Second Kentucky, who was captured in the skirmish on the night of the 26th inst., succeeded in making his escape, together with four of his men, and is again at his post.

Capt. H. C. FOSTER, Aid-de-Camp to the Yankee Gen. FORREST, was captured by Gen. ADAMS' pickets this morning. He says he was sent out by Gen. FORREST to ascertain the exact position of our pickets, and succeeded admirably. But I "guess" Gen. FORREST is none the wiser by the operation.

The enemy can be seen in HARDEE's front, near the Powder Spring Road, in line of battle, with their flags unfurled. But since they have been checkmated in their attempt to flank us by way of Powder Spring, I cannot believe that they will give us battle on the ground now occupied by the armies, but by a rapid movement by night will move back to their late position, and again attempt to turn our right.

THE FIGHT ON THE 22D.

From the Atlanta Appeal, June 23.

Various reports were brought down by parties from the front this morning concerning the fight yesterday. After a careful sifting of them, we gather what we consider as the most reliable, that the enemy, about 4:30 o'clock yesterday evening, attacked our works on the extreme left. STEVENSON's and HINDMAN's divisions met them, and a spirited action ensued for two hours and a half. We drove them through three lines of battle, capturing as many breastworks and and sixty prisoners. Some thirteen pieces of artillery were taken, it is reported, but only eight were carried off.

Gen. PETTUS, of Alabama, and Col. WALKER, of the Third Tennessee, are reported among the killed, and Col. ED. COOK, of BROWN's brigade, to be mortally wounded. Every field officer in BROWN's brigade was shot down, except a Lieutenant-Colonel, who is now commanding it. Our loss is estimated at 600 to 1,000 killed and wounded, principally the latter. The enemy's loss is very heavy. The Fifty-fourth Virginia, in REYNOLDS' brigade, lost severely it is reported. Out of 450 men carried into action, it has only 150 now fit for duty.

A Complaint Over Mismanagement.

From the Atlanta Confederacy, June 26.

From Vicksburgh to Meridian, or from Dalton to Marietta—through Central Mississippi or over the North Georgia plains, "on the rampage and off the rampage," the redoubtable SHERMAN has established himself the prince of reckless raiders merely. Devoted Atlanta has been approached by frog-leaps, when GRANT would have reached it by a succession of crawls and creeps. The *forte* of one is raids—of the other spades. The course of the first has been serpentine and zig-zag, like the trail of a frightened snake, while the second would have burrowed blindly up to it like a mole. It was never fated to fall into the hands of either. In the meantime the snake has been "scotched but not killed," by JOHNSTON. Miles more of valuable territory have been added to the acquisitions of the encroaching invader, and the presence of his legions still menaces our tranquillity and weary us with suspense. We have already paid a price in blood from Resaca to Marietta, sufficient, perhaps, to have purchased, if not a decisive victory in one desperate encounter, at least a cessation of this continuous, deadly sharpshooting and sickening mutilation of limbs, day after day.

Is there no remedy for this? In the Army of Tennessee is a force of upwards of ten thousand half organized cavalry. Composed of many officers of military genius and originality of conception, it is yet a monster without a head—ineffectual and useless. Does any practical judgment halt in the opinion that this immense force of mounted veterans, with proper management under a great leader, of daring and dash, could not utterly destroy this insolent Federal invasion, and cut it off completely from its resources? We do not believe there is a practical, thinking man, military or civil, in the Confederacy but will agree with us that FORREST, within twenty-four hours, could so systemize and organize this force for a sweep upon the enemy's rear that would have more to do with SHERMAN's destruction than all the breastworks and strong natural positions between the Chattahoochee and the Gulf. The record of the man is the best testimony as to what he could accomplish, untrammeled and unrestricted.

The expedition of SHERMAN is subsisted with great difficulty, over a long rear line of communication. Block his transportation for twenty-four hours, and he could not move a peg forward, and we doubt if he could even go backward, unless in a demoralized condition. Oh! for twenty-four hours of the "Wizard of the Saddle," or any other kind of spirit, with as much original inventive genius and common sense, to place himself at the head of this powerful cavalry force, redeem it from the present sluggish inactivity, and lead it on the invader's trail.

Murder of Negro Troops Admitted.

Correspondence of the Appeal.

OKALONA, Miss., June 14.

There is but one fact significant above all others in connection with the recent victory of Gen. FORREST—it is the first that has been won by the smaller over the larger force, where the inequality in numbers was so great that every participant in the struggle must have been conscious of the relative strength of the combatants. Strategy, FORREST's name, and confidence in their leader won the day. The Yankees and negroes opposed FORREST in Middle Tennessee, and came forth simply to slaughter the helpless, to plunder and desolate the country.

FORREST's strength in the contest was about 3,500 men. The number of negroes and whites is not accurately ascertained. Prisoners say that their force was twelve or fifteen thousand. Telegraphic dispatches have given the general result of the battle, but many days must elapse before the details are known. Prisoners are constantly brought in by the country people. Very few negroes, it seems, have been captured. Perhaps not more than forty or fifty have appeared at headquarters. Most of them fled as soon as it was known that FORREST was on the battlefield. *Those that were taken escaped (?) The soldiers say that they "lost them."*

You must know that most of FORREST's men are from Western Tennessee. Before the battle, fugitives from the counties through which STURGIS and his troops were advancing, came into camp detailing incidents which made men shudder who are accustomed to scenes of violence and bloodshed. I cannot relate the stories of these poor frightened people. Robbery, rapine, and the assassination of men and women, were the least of crimes committed, while the "Avengers of Fort Pillow" overran and desolated the country. Rude unlettered men, who had fought at Shiloh, and in many subsequent battles, wept like children when they heard of the enormities to which their mothers, sisters and wives had been subjected by the negro mercenaries of STURGIS. The mildest, most peaceable of our soldiers became madmen when they heard how the persons of their kinswomen were violated. The negroes were regardless of the age, condition, sex, or entreaties of their victims. In one instance, the grandmother, daughter and grand-daughter were each in the same room held by the drunken brutes, and subjected to outrages, by the bare recital of which humanity is appalled. A young wife, *encienté*, taken to a negro encampment, and tied to stakes, driven in the ground, was made to minister to the hell-born passions of a dozen fiends. Death, in his mercy, came to her relief. A little boy, who sought to defend his mother, was brutally bayoneted. When their savage lusts were gratified, the victims here and there were burned in their dwellings. Insanity, in some cases, came to the relief of sufferings such as never before were inflicted upon human creatures by remorseless fiends in human shape. Terror and the agony of hopeless shame, and famine, and fire and blood, and the assassination of the helpless and unoffending, marked the progress of the "Avengers of Fort Pillow." It is not strange that negro prisoners were "lost." The whites that led them on and incited them to these damnable deeds, deserve a more terrible punishment. Yet we have sent 3,000 of those white men to prison to be exchanged. Simple justice demands their instant execution by the hangman's rope.

You have heard that our soldiers buried negroes alive at Fort Pillow. This is true. At the first fire after Forrest's men scaled the walls, many of the negroes threw down their arms and fell as if they were dead. They perished in the pretence, and could only be restored at the point of the bayonet. To resuscitate some of them, more terrified than the rest, they were rolled into the trenches made as receptacles for the fallen. Vitality was not restored till breathing was obstructed, and then the resurrection began. On these facts is based the pretext for the crimes committed by STURGIS, GRIERSON and their followers. You must remember, too, that in the extremity of their terror, or for other reasons, the Yankees and negroes in Fort Pillow neglected to haul down their flag. In truth, relying upon their gunboats, the officers expected to annihilate our forces after we had entered the fortifications. They did not intend to surrender.

A terrible retribution, in any event, has befallen the ignorant, deluded Africans.

The Late Hon. Andrew Ewing.

From the Nashville Union, July 8.

HON. ANDREW EWING, of this city, died in Atlanta, Ga., on the 16th ult. He was a lawyer of eminence, and a politician of considerable prominence, having for many years participated in the political controversies which mark the history of Tennessee. He represented this district one term in Congress. This, we believe, his only official position he ever held. Mr. EWING belonged to the Union wing of the Democratic party, and in February, 1861, was elected, together with RUSSELL HOUSTON and NEILL S. BROWN, to represent Davidson County in the proposed State Convention, which was voted down by the people. At that period we had no more sincere a Union man in the State; but unfortunately, in the canvass, before the people of this county, he and BROWN permitted themselves to be driven into opposition to what the disunionists call "coercion," but what was really nothing more than the enforcement of the laws and the suppression of rebellion. This was a grave mistake; one from which he never recovered; and he finally went where the doctrine of anti-coercion inevitably led, into the arms of the rebels. So also went his colleague BROWN. But HOUSTON, having started right, maintained the doctrine of coercion, and the duty of the Government to put down rebellion, at whatever cost of blood, preserved his integrity, and stood erect, an unyielding supporter of the Union through all the perils of 1861, and is this day one of the purest and best of the loyalists of the State.

After Mr. EWING "fell from his high estate," and became a rebel, he took a very active part against the Government. After the fall of Fort Donelson, he left his home and became an exile, obtaining and holding till he died, some sort of official position in the rebel army.

We do not believe that Mr. EWING ever intended to join the Secessionists in their most unrighteous rebellion. When he assumed the positions which restricted his power to serve the Union, and ultimately engulphed him, he hoped to do something to reunite the people and restore the authority of the Federal Government. But, with thousands of others, he found that he could not resist the tide, and was borne along with it, powerless as the drifts on the raging stream, except to injure and destroy. His example is a warning to the young men of the country. It teaches the folly of yielding to the doctrines of madmen—the duty of enforcing the laws in all instances—and of putting down the first indications of treason and rebellion, promptly and vigorously.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

THE REBELS ACROSS THE CHATTAHOOCHEE.

Two Thousand Prisoners Captured by Our Forces.

A dispatch from Gen. SHERMAN to Gen. WEBSTER, which we find in the Nashville *Times*, says, under date of Wednesday evening, July 6, 10 P. M.:

"Our army rests its wings on the Chattahoochee, above and below the bridge. The main rebel army is across—only one corps (HARDEE's) remains on this side, occupying the *tete-du-pont*. The weather is very bad. We have driven the enemy from the strong positions at Kenesaw and Smyrna, and camp five miles south of Marietta. We have taken about 2,000 prisoners. Our pickets are on the river bank at Price's Ferry and at the mouth of Nickajack."

In commenting upon this dispatch, the Philadelphia *North American* says:

"The bridge referred to in this dispatch is the railroad crossing, and from HARDEE's taking position in front of it, while the main rebel army has retreated across, it is apparent that there must be a struggle there. It will be unnecessary to fight HARDEE, and the situation is one favorable to us. Nickajack Creek is below the railroad bridge and Price's Ferry above it. These positions appear to indicate a flank movement of some kind to enable SHERMAN to get across the river without a battle. But before he can do this he will have to make a demonstration against HARDEE. In Nashville and in SHERMAN's army it was believed that the bulk of the rebel army would be transferred to Virginia. If this has been done it will account for LEE's invasion of Maryland, since with such heavy reinforcements from Georgia LEE could leave a large force at Richmond and have a formidable army to march North. A letter from Marietta, which is published in the *Atlanta Confederacy*, contains the following statement:

"There is but little discipline in our cavalry—the number of stragglers scattered through the country from that command testifies to the fact. I know that northeast Georgia is absolutely filled with infantry deserters and cavalry stragglers. I am aware that discipline does not always prevent desertion, but it does straggling."

This is broader and more emphatic than any statement on this point which has emanated from SHERMAN's army. This lack of discipline is so general throughout the rebel army in Georgia, that its commanders always avoid a battle unless in some strongly fortified position. But SHERMAN will soon be able to put this to the test by arriving at Atlanta, which, if the rebel Commander means to fight at all seriously, he must defend, as its loss would be a very heavy blow to him, and be followed by the overrunning of Georgia.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

Military Instructions for Georgia and Tennessee.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
IN THE FIELD, NEAR KENESAW MT., June 22, '64.

The following letter is published to the people of Tennesse and Georgia, living within the limits of the Department of the Cumberland, for their information as expressing the sentiments of the Department Commander. The same instructions are hereby given to Post and District Commanders, and the same penalties imposed upon all murderers, robbers, incendiaries and raiders, their aiders and abettors, and any person upon well-founded accusation of having violated his oath of allegiance to the United States will be brought to trial before a Military Commissioner as a traitor:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISS.,
IN THE FIELD, BIG SHANTY, GA., June 21, 1864.

Gen. Burbridge, Commanding District of Kentucky:

GENERAL: The recent raid of MORGAN, and the concurrent acts of men styling themselves Confederate partizans or guerrillas, call for determined action on your part.

Even on the Southern "State Rights" theory Kentucky has not seceded. Her people, by their votes and by their actions, have adhered to their allegiance to the National Government, and the South would now coerce her out of our Union and into theirs, by the very dogma of "coercion," upon which so much stress was laid at the outset of the war, and which carried into rebellion the people of the Middle and Border States.

Put politics aside, these acts of the so-called partisans, or guerrillas, are nothing but simple murder, horse-stealing, arson and other well-defined crimes, which do not sound as well under their true name as more agreeable ones of warlike meaning.

Now, before starting on this campaign I foresaw, as you remember, that this very case would arise, and I asked Gov. BRAMLETTE to at once organize in each county a small, trustworthy band, under the Sheriff if possible, and at one dash arrest every man in the community who was dangerous to it; and also every fellow hanging about the towns, villages, and crossroads, who had no honest calling, the material out of which guerrillas are made up; but this sweeping exhibition of power doubtless seemed to the Governor arbitrary.

The fact is, in our country *personal liberty* has been so well secured, that *public safety* is lost sight of in our laws and Constitution, and the fact is, we are thrown back one hundred years in civilization, law, and everything else, and will go right straight to anarchy and the devil, if somebody dont arrest our downward progress. We, the military, must do it, and we have rights and law on our side. All governments and communities have a right to guard against real and even supposed danger. The whole people of Kentucky must not be kept in a state of suspense, and real danger, lest a few innocent men should be wrongfully accused.

1. You may order all your Post and District Commanders that guerrillas are not soldiers but wild beasts, unknown to the usages of war. To be recognized as soldiers, they must be enlisted, enrolled, officered, uniformed, armed and equipped by recognized belligerent power, and must, if detached from a main army, be of sufficient strength with written orders from some army commander, to do some military thing. Of course we have recognized the Confederate Government as a belligerent power, but deny their right to our lands, territories, rivers, coasts, and nationality—admitting the right to rebel and move to some other country, where laws and customs are more in accordance with their own ideas and prejudices.

2. The civil power being insufficient to protect life and property, "*ex necessitata rei*," to prevent anarchy, "which nature abhors," the military steps in, and is rightful, constitutional and lawful. Under this law, everybody can be made to "stay at home and mind his and her own business," and if they won't do that, can be sent away, where they cannot keep their honest neighbors in fear of danger, robbery and insult.

3. Your military Commanders, Provost-Marshals and other agents, may arrest all males and females who have encouraged or harbored guerrillas and robbers, and you may cause them to be collected in Louisville, and when you have enough, say three or four hundred, I will cause them to be sent down the Mississippi, through their guerrilla gauntlet, and by a sailing ship send them to a land where they may take their negroes and make a colony, with laws and a future of their own. If they won't live in peace in such a garden as Kentucky, why, we will kindly send them to another, if not a better land, and surely this would be a kindness to them, and a God's blessing to Kentucky. I wish you to be careful that no personalities are mixed up in this, nor does a full and generous love of country, "of the South," of their State or country, form a cause of banishment, but that devilish spirit which will not be satisfied, and that makes war the *pretext* for murder, arson, theft, in all its grades, perjury, and all the crimes of human nature.

My own preference was and is, that the civil authorities of Kentucky would and could do this in that State; but if they will not, or cannot, then we must, for it must be done. There must be an "end to strife," and the honest, industrious people of Kentucky and the whole world will be benefitted and rejoiced at the conclusion, however arrived at.

I use no concealment in saying, that I do not object to men or women having what they call "southern feeling," if confined to love of country, and of peace, honor and security, and even a little family pride, but these *become* "crimes" when enlarged to mean love of murder, of war, desolation, famine, and all the horrid attendants of anarchy.

I am, with respect, your friend,
(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN,
M -General.

THE KEARSARGE AND ALABAMA

Captain Winslow's Detailed Official Report.

HIS OPINION OF THE DEERHOUND.

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS.

We compile from our foreign and domestic files the following interesting extracts regarding the fight between the *Alabama* and *Kearsarge*:

CAPT. WINSLOW'S DETAILED REPORT.

From Galignani, June 28.

We have been favored with Capt. WINSLOW's official account of the action between those vessels. It runs thus:

United States sloop *Kearsarge*, in pursuit of the *Alabama*, arrived off Cherbourg on the 14th inst. On the day following the Captain of the *Kearsarge* received a note from the Captain of the *Alabama*, informing him he would fight the *Kearsarge*, and would be ready in a day or two. Five days elapsed, when the *Alabama* was discovered from the *Kearsarge* coming out of the port. The *Kearsarge* was immediately headed seaward, and steamed off the coast, the object being to get a sufficient distance off the land that no question about the jurisdiction of France could be agitated; and, secondly, that in case of the battle going against the *Alabama*, she could not retreat into port.

When this was accomplished the *Kearsarge* was turned shortly round, and steered immediately for the *Alabama* to get within close range, the *Kearsarge's* guns having been loaded with shell for five hundred yards' distance.

On approaching the *Alabama*, when about one mile off, the *Alabama* sheered and fired a broadside, nearly a raking fire, on the *Kearsarge*. More speed was given to the *Kearsarge* to shorten the distance, and a slight sheer to prevent a raking fire. Again the *Alabama* fired a second broadside, the *Kearsarge* closing, and a part of the third broadside was fired, when the *Kearsarge* sheered and opened on the *Alabama*. The action continued, the respective vessels making a circuit at a distance of some seven hundred yards, and describing six or seven circles. At the expiration of an hour and two minutes the *Alabama* struck. The damage done to the *Kearsarge* was so trifling that her Captain could not believe that the *Alabama* had struck, as he judged that the *Alabama*, like the *Kearsarge*, could not have been seriously injured. It was only when the boat of the *Alabama* came alongside of the *Kearsarge* that her true condition was known. The *Kearsarge* had three men wounded. The *Alabama's* loss, it was believed, was between thirty and forty killed and drowned, twenty-one or two wounded were saved. The *Kearsarge*, above and below, received some twenty-eight shot, thirteen of which were about her hull and bulwarks. The length of the *Kearsarge* is 216 feet. On the midship section, for twenty feet in length, the chains belonging to her sheet anchor were hung outside and covered with light boards to prevent dirt. They were stopped to eyebolts by the crew, and when wanted were taken off and bent to the anchors. The object of stowing the sheet chains thus, was to protect the boilers from rifle shot, when the coal was consumed in the bunkers. This was the case at the time the action ensued. The *Alabama* had all her bunkers full, and did not need this protection, but she could have adopted the same plan with her own chains had it been chosen. Two 32-pound shell, or shot, struck the chains, which were of no value as they would not have perforated the ship's sides. The same shot forward of the chain had not gone through. The hundred-pound rifle would no doubt have done better.

The *Alabama* was sunk after a great carnage from the fire of the *Kearsarge*. How and where shot struck her, it would be questionable to state. The *Kearsarge* is a third-class sloop, of 1,031 tons, carries seven guns, as follows: two 11-inch, four 32 and one 30-pounder. The *Alabama* was a vessel of similar class of 1,040 tons, carrying eight guns, as follows: one 100-pound rifle, one heavy 68-pounder, and six 32-pounders. The *Kearsarge's* crew, officers and men, was from 157 to 160. The *Alabama* was, according to accounts, 150.

In the first part of the action the *Alabama* fired quickly, but very foolishly, throwing away her shot, none striking the *Kearsarge*. The *Kearsarge* fired with the most deliberate aim, and much slower. The number of shot and shell fired from the *Kearsarge* was fifty-five 11-inch, sixty 32-pounders, forty-eight 30-pound shot.

P. S.—Capt. SEMMES complains that he was fired into after striking, and that the boats of the *Kearsarge* were not sent soon enough. Capt. SEMMES knows well that had it been known that the *Alabama* had surrendered, another gun would never have been discharged, and the two undisabled boats were sent immediately when his condition was known. It would seem strange that such complaints come from one who did not hesitate, and availed himself of the means sent in the cause of humanity to save life to make off. And could the Captain of the *Kearsarge* have believed it was possible for the commander of the *Deerhound* to have acted so dishonorably, he would have instantly sunk the *Deerhound*.

STATEMENT BY CAPT. WINSLOW.

To the Editor of the London News:

SIR: There have been so many nonsensical publications on the engagement which took place between the *Alabama* and *Kearsarge*, that it is my wish that a correction should be made.

In the first place, no challenge was sent by Capt. WINSLOW; to have done so would have been to have violated the order of the Navy Department. On the contrary, Capt. WINSLOW received a request from Capt. SEMMES not to leave, as he would fight the *Kearsarge*, and would only occupy a day or two in his preparations. Five days, however, elapsed before they were completed. The *Kearsarge's* battery consists of seven guns, two 11-inch Dahlgrens, four 32-pounders, one light rifle 28-pounder. The battery of the *Alabama* consisted of one 100-pounder rifle, one heavy 68 ditto, six 32-pounders—that is, one more gun than the *Kearsarge*. In the wake of the engines on the outside the *Kearsarge* had stopped up and down her sheet chains. These were stopped by marline to eye bolts, which extended some 20 feet, and was done by the hands of the *Kearsarge*; the whole was covered by light plank to prevent dirt collecting. It was for the purpose of protecting the engines when there was no coal in the upper part of the bunkers, as was the case when the action took place. The *Alabama* had her bunkers full and was equally protected. The *Kearsarge* went into action with a crew of 162 officers and men. The *Alabama*, by report of the *Deerhound's* officers, had 150.

The *Kearsarge* steamed to sea in order that no question of neutrality judisdiction should be raised; when far enough, she turned short round and steered immediately for the *Alabama*, for close action. The *Alabama* fired as she was coming down on her two broadsides and a part of another; no one shot came on board the *Kearsarge*. The *Kearsarge* then sheered and opened on the *Alabama*, trying to get nearer. The action lasted one hour and two minutes, from the first to the last shot. The *Kearsarge* received 28 shots above and below, 13 about her hull; the best shots were abaft the mainmast, two shots which cut the chain tops, the shell of which broke the casing of wood covering. They were too high to have damaged the boilers had they penetrated. The *Kearsarge* was only slightly damaged, and I supposed the action for hot work had just commenced when it ended. Such stuff as the *Alabama* firing when she was going down, and all such talk, is twaddle. The *Alabama*, toward the last, hoisted sail to get away, when the *Kearsarge* was laid across her bows, and would have raked her had she not surrendered, which she had done, and was trying to get her flags down, and showing a white flag over the stern. The officers of the *Alabama* on board the *Kearsarge* say that she was a complete slaughter-house, and was completely torn to pieces. This is all I know of the *Alabama*. Yours, &c.,

JOHN A. WINSLOW, Captain.

ACCOUNT BY AN OFFICER OF THE KEARSARGE.

From the London Star.

The following letter has been received from an officer on board the *Kearsarge*, and may be relied on as giving a minute and accurate account of the recent action:

DEAR SIR: In accordance with my promise I now give you an account of our recent brilliant action. I give first the official record on our log: "From 8 to meridian; moderate breeze from the west; weather, bright and clear. At 10 inspected crew at quarters. At 10:20 discovered the *Alabama* steaming out from the port of Cherbourg, accompanied by a French iron-clad steamer and a fore and aft rigged steamer, showing the white English ensign and a yacht flag. Beat to general quarters and cleared the ship for action. Steamed ahead, standing off shore. At 10:50, being distant from the land about two leagues, altered our course and approached the *Alabama*. At 10.57 the *Alabama* commenced the action with her starboard broadside, at 1,000 yards range. At 11 we returned her fire and came fairly into action, which we continued until meridian, when observing signs of distress in the enemy, together with a cessation of her fire, our fire was withheld. At 12.10 a boat with an officer from the *Alabama* came alongside and surrendered his vessel, with the information that she was rapidly sinking, and a request for assistance. Sent the launch and second cutter, the other boats being disabled by the fire of the enemy. The English yacht before mentioned coming within hail, was requested by the Captain to render assistance in saving the lives of the officers and crew of the surrendered vessel. At 12:24 the *Alabama* went down in forty fathoms, leaving most of her crew struggling in the water. Seventy persons were rescued by the boats. Two pilot boats and the yacht also assisted. One pilot-boat came along side of us, but the other returned to the port. The English yacht steamed rapidly away to the northward, without reporting the number of our prisoners she had picked up. From meridian light breeze from W.; Weather b. c.: Hoisted up our boats and three of the enemy's cutters. Repaired our rigging temporarily. Took a French pilot, and steamed away for Cherbourg. At 3:10, let go the port anchor in seven fathoms water, and veered to thirty fathoms chain."

We captured and rescued seventy souls. Six were officers, whose names I give you below. One carpenter, ROBINSON, was recovered in a state of nudity, having been drowned. Two men died after being rescued alive—one from the water and one from another boat. Ten men were so seriously wounded that they have been sent to hospital. Surgeon GALT and the entire crew have been paroled by Capt. WINSLOW. The other officers are on shore as prisoners under their word of honor. The armament of the *Alabama* consisted in battery of six English 32-pounders, one English 68-pounder, and one 110-pounder Blakely rifle, also English. I have been unable to ascertain how large the crew of the *Alabama* was; and, owing to this ignorance on the part of her officers, I conclude that it was larger than our own. The report in the papers that she had a crew of 150 men is about correct. In addition to this number I believe she had 23 officers. Our crew numbered 140 men; officers numbered 23. Our battery consists of one 30-pounder Dahlgren rifle, two 11-inch Dahlgren smooth-bore, and four 23 smooth-bore broadside guns. Our weight of metal in full charges is 432 pounds. The *Alabama's* is 370 pounds, making our weight 62 pounds more. But we fought with our pivot guns, viz. Two 11-inch Dahlgren, one 30-pounder Dahlgren rifle, and our starboard broad-side guns. SEMMES fought, according to captured officers, seven of his eight guns. Both made seven circles during the fight, which circling movement was rendered necessary in order to keep the starboard batteries of each ship bearing on her opponent. You will understand, therefore, that the ships were heading in opposite directions during the time. But when SEMMES found himself worsted he attempted to escape, hoisted his sails, and steamed away in the direction of the French coast, firing his "stern chaser," the 68-pounder, with great rapidity. We started immediately in pursuit, reserving our fire until able to veer and open our broadside. This shot was equally destructive with our previous firing, and the *Alabama* hoisted the white flag. Suspecting some ruse on SEMMES' part, we approached him slowly, every gun bearing upon him, and every man ready for any emergency. The *Alabama* veered round, showing her port-side heading with the *Kearsarge*, and a boat was seen approaching us from her. An officer of the *Alabama*, who declared himself to be an Englishman, boarded us, surrendered the ship, and asked our immediate aid, as the vessel was rapidly filling with water. We lowered our boats, as stated in the log, and permitted this Englishman and some half dozen other officers, in other boats to return to the rescue of the drowning crew of the *Alabama*. These officers verified their reputation for honor by picking up one or two of their crew and deserting the rest of the poor fellows and their boats, and escaped, some on board the yacht and some on board the yacht's boats.

It seems that SEMMES and First Lieut. KELL were among the number rescued. The captured Confederate officers said that SEMMES and his officers would surrender themselves. We shall see.

It is impossible to tell how many times we struck the *Alabama*. Third Lieut. WILSON says that early in the fight his gun was struck, and the shell killed and wounded fifteen men, cutting one man entirely in two, and scattering bones, and entrails, and flesh in every direction. The scuppers are said to have literally "run blood." He was knocked down four times during the fight, but miraculously escaped without a wound. Other of our shots told fearfully in the hull, and one, though doing but little real damage, made a wide gap through her upper works amidships. No accurate account of the effective shots which struck the *Alabama* was made by the Confederate officers, owing to the excitement and confusion on board during the entire fight. But she surrendered before she sank, and "ran" before she surrendered. This is beyond dispute. Her own officers acknowledge this.

Our casualties were three men wounded—none killed—and we could fight another battle without a stroke of repairs. Eight shots struck our hull proper; one carried port lifebuoy away. This is the only record of the shots which struck us, but I have passed over the entire ship and made these notes: 1 rifle shell, starboard quarter and rudder post; 1 rifle shell, hammock rail aft; 3 32-pounders, port bulwarks forward, mizzenmast; 1 exploded shell, after pivot port; 1 ditto, after end chain casing; 1 8-inch shell, starboard bulwarks, wounding three men; 1 rifle, engine-room skylight; 2 rifles, abreast-boiler hatch below plank sheer; 1 ditto, foretopmast rigging; 1 32-pounder, forward pivot port plank sheer; 1 ditto, launches toping lift; 1 rifle, through smoke stack; 1 ditto, starboard forehead main shroud; 1 ditto, starboard maintopmast back stay; 1 ditto, starboard after-shroud maintopmast rigging; 1 ditto, maintopsail tye; 1 main trysail outhaul; 1 maintopsail runner; 2 32-pounder port quarter boat; 1 spanker; 1 starboard forward shroud mizzen rigging; 1 starboard mizzen topmast backstay; 1 mizzen peak signal halyard, which broke stopper to our battle flag after the battle was won, and for the first time unfurled it to the breeze, a most singular circumstance. I have been thus particular because whoever asserts to the contrary, you may depend upon this as beyond dispute. The officers captured were Surgeon FRANCIS L. GALT, Third Lieut. JOSEPH D. WILSON, Chief Engineer MILES J. FREEMAN, Third Assistant Engineer J. PEMDT, Boatswain R. P. MCCUSKEY. Tonnage of *Alabama*, 1,040 tons; tonnage of *Kearsarge*, 1,031 tons. Engines of *Alabama* a little more powerful then ours, but theoretically we were the fastest ship, owing to the angle of the screw. The *Alabama's* crew were composed principally of stout athletic Englishmen. Every man and officer behaved with great gallantry and courage. The wounded men cheered on their comrades and expressed a willingness to lose their lives provided we won the victory.

P. S.—When SEMMES wore round, after we caught up with him, he fired a lee gun, and hoisted a white flag. Supposing his officers and crew to be equal to ours—*i. e.*, 163—he must have lost as follows: We captured 70 dead and alive. Forty are reported landed in England. Supposing that 13 landed at Cherbourg in sailing boats, which is the largest estimate made by any one, we have 51 unaccounted for and lost. We have placed in hospital 10 wounded. We buried 3 dead. The *Deerhound* reports of the number she landed, 8 dead and 17 wounded, making 51 lost and killed and 27 wounded. On any basis, 43 killed and lost and 16 wounded.

Additional Particulars of the Engagement—A Letter from Capt. Winslow—Defence of the Deerhound by Mr. Lancaster.

MR. LANCASTER's EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of the London News:

As two correspondents of your journal, in giving their versions of the fight between the *Alabama* and the *Kearsarge*, have designated my share in the escape of Capt. SEMMES and a portion of the crew of sunken ship as "dishonorable," and have, moreover, affirmed that my yacht, the *Deerhound*, was in the harbor of Cherbourg before the engagement in order to assist the *Alabama*, I presume I may trespass upon your kindness so far as to ask an opportunity to repudiate the imputation and to deny the assertion. They admit that when the *Alabama* went down the yacht, being near the *Kearsarge*, was hailed by Capt. WINSLOW, and requested to aid in picking up the men who were in the water; but they intimate that my services were expected to be merely ministerial; or, in other words, that I was to put myself under the command of Capt. WINSLOW, and place my yacht at his disposal for the capture of the poor fellows who were struggling in the water for their lives. The fact is, that when we passed the *Kearsarge* the Captain cried out, "For God's sake do what you can to save them;" and that was my warrant for interfering in any way for the aid and succor of his enemies. It may be a question with some whether, without that warrant, I should have been justified in endeavoring to rescue any of the crew of the *Alabama*; but my own opinion is that a man drowning in the open sea cannot be regarded as an enemy at the time to anybody, and is therefore entitled to the assistance of any passer by. Be this as it may, I had the earnest request of Capt. WINSLOW to rescue as many of the men who were in the water as I could lay hold of, but that request was not coupled with any stipulation to the effect that I should deliver up the rescued men to him as his prisoners. If I had been I should have declined the task, because I should have deemed it dishonorable—that is, inconsistent with my notions of honor—to lend my yacht and crew for the purpose of rescuing those brave men from drowning only to hand them over to their enemies for imprisonment, ill-treatment, and perhaps execution. One of your correspondents opens his letter by expressing a desire to bring to the notice of the yacht clubs of England the conduct of the commander of the *Deerhound*, which followed the engagement of the *Alabama* and *Kearsarge*. Now that my conduct has been impugned, I am equally wishful that it should come under the notice of the yacht clubs of England, and am quite willing to leave the point of "honor" to be decided by my brother yachtmen, and, indeed, by any tribunal of gentlemen. As to my legal right to take away Capt. SEMMES and his friends, I have been educated in the belief that an English ship is English territory, and I am, therefore, unable even now to discover why I was more bound to surrender the people of the *Alabama*, whom I had on board my yacht, than the owner of a garden on the south coast of England would have been if they had swam to such a place and landed there, or than the Mayor of Southampton was when they were lodging in that city, or than the British Government is now that it is known that they are somewhere in England.

Your other correspondent says that Capt. WINSLOW declares that "the reason he did not pursue the *Deerhound* or fire into her was, that he could not believe at the time that any one carrying the flag of the Royal Yacht Squadron could act so dishonorable a part as to carry off the prisoners whom he had requested him to save from motives of humanity." I was not aware then, and I am not aware now, that the men whom I saved were or ever had been his prisoners. Whether any of the circumstances which had preceded the sinking of *Alabama* constituted them prisoners was a question that never came under my consideration, and one which I am not disposed to discuss, even now. I can only say that it is new doctrine to me that when one ship sinks another in warfare, the crew of the sunken ship are debarred from swimming for their lives and seeking for refuge wherever they can find it, and it is a doctrine which I shall not accept unless backed by better authority than that of the master of the *Kearsarge*. What Capt. WINSLOW's notion of humanity may be is a point beyond my knowledge, but I have good reason for believing that not many members of the Royal Yacht Squadron would, from "motives of humanity," have taken Capt. SEMMES from the water in order to deliver him up to the tender mercies of Capt. WINSLOW and his compatriots. Another reason than that assigned by your correspondent for that heroe's forbearance may be imagined in the reflection that such a performance as that of Capt. WILKES, who dragged two "enemies" or "rebels" from an English ship, would not bear repetition. Your anonymous correspondent further says, that "Capt. WINSLOW would now have all the officers and men of the *Alabama* as prisoners had he not placed too much confidence in the honor of an Englishman who carried the flag of the Royal Yacht Squadron." This is a very questionable assertion, for why did Capt. WINSLOW confide in that Englishman? Why did he implore his interference, calling out "For God's sake do what you can to save them?" I presume it was because he could not or would not save them himself. The fact is that if the Captain and crew of the *Alabama* had depended for safety altogether upon Capt. WINSLOW, not one-half of them would have been saved. He got as many of them as he could lay hold of time enough to deliver them from drowning.

I come now to the more definite charges advanced by your correspondents, and these I will soon dispose of. They maintain that my yacht was in the harbor of Cherbourg for the purpose of assisting the *Alabama*, and that her movements before the action prove that she attended her for the same object. My impression is that the yacht was in Cherbourg to suit my convenience and pleasure, and I am quite sure that when here, I neither did, nor intended to do, anything to serve the *Alabama*. We steamed out on Sunday morning to see the engagement, and the resolution to do so was the result of a family council, whereat the question "to go out," or "not to go out," was duly discussed, and the decision in the affirmative was carried by the juveniles, rather against the wish of both myself and wife. Had I contemplated taking any part in the movements of the *Alabama*, I do not think I should have been accompanied with my wife and several young children. One of your correspondents, however, says that he knows that the *Deerhound* did assist the *Alabama*, and if he does know this he knows more than I do. As to the movements of the *Deerhound* before the action, all the movements with which I was acquainted were for the objects of enjoying the Summer morning and getting a good and safe place from which to watch the engagement. Another of your correspondents declares that since the affair it has been discovered that the *Deerhound* was a consort of the *Alabama*, and on the night before had received many valuable articles for safekeeping from that vessel. This is simply untrue. Before the engagement, neither I nor any of my family had any knowledge of or communication with, either Capt. SEMMES, any of her officers, or any of his crew. Since the fight, I have inquired from my Captain whether he or any of my crew had had any communication with the Captain or crew of the *Alabama* prior to meeting them on the *Deerhound* after the engagement, and his answer, given in the most emphatic manner, has been, "None whatever." As to the deposit of chronometers and other valuable articles, the whole story is a myth. Nothing was brought from the *Alabama* to the *Deerhound*, and I never heard of the tale until I saw it in an extract from your own columns. After the fight was over, the drowning men picked up, and the *Deerhound* steaming away to Southampton, some of the officers who had been saved began to express their acknowledgments for my services, and my reply to them, which was addressed also to all who stood around, was: "Gentlemen, you have no need to give me any special thanks. I should have done exactly the same for the other people if they had needed it." This speech would have been a needless, and indeed, an absurd piece of hypocrisy, if there had been any league of alliance between the *Alabama* and the *Deerhound!*

Both your correspondents agree in maintaining that Capt. SEMMES and such of his crew as were taken away by the *Deerhound*, are bound in honor to consider themselves still as prisoners, and to render themselves to their lawful captors as soon as practicable. This is a point which I have nothing to do with, and therefore I shall not discuss it. My object in this letter is merely to vindicate my conduct from misrepresentation; and I trust in aiming at this I have not transgressed any of your rules of correspondence, and shall therefore be entitled to a place in your columns. I am, &c.,

JOHN LANCASTER,
HINDLEY HALL, WIGAN, June 27, 1864.

A DEMAND FOR THE SURRENDER OF SEMMES.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 28.

MR. LANCASTER, the owner of the yacht *Deerhound*, is not alone honored by the vituperation of the commander of the *Kearsarge*. Several French pilot-boats followed his gallant example and hovered around the combatants during the fight on Sunday week, and, like him, exerted themselves to rescue several of the drowning crew of the *Alabama*. Capt. WINSLOW seems to think that the French pilots, like the gallant English yachtsman, were bound to act as bloodhounds, and assist him in securing the drowning men he considers as "prisoners." That conduct, it may be presumed, he would have considered "honorable," a fact which proves, as I have before noticed, that different meanings are attached to the word "honor" in the United States and in the rest of the civilized world. He has addressed to M. BONFILS, the Confederate agent at Cherbourg, a letter, claiming as his prisoners those of the officers and crew of the *Alabama* whom the pilot-boats picked up. Capt. WINSLOW is, seemingly, not aware that, according to the usages of civilized warfare, and the laws of France, a prisoner of war who escapes and touches French soil is free, and that a foreign ship-of-war cannot keep prisoners of war on board so long as she remains in French waters. I subjoin his letter, and append M. BONFIL's reply:

U. S. S. KEARSARGE, CHERBOURG, June 21, 1864.

To Monsieur Bonfils:

MONSIEUR: Certain pilot-boats which I allowed, *through humanity*, to save several prisoners after the sinking of the *Alabama*, have taken them to Cherbourg. These officers and men are, nevertheless, subject to the obligations imposed by the laws of war; *they are my prisoners, and I demand that they should surrender on board the Kearsarge*. In the event of their attempting to release themselves from the obligation, through the means that have been employed, should a similar case arise they have no mercy to expect. I am, &c.,

JOHN A. WINSLOW, Captain.

To Capt. John A. Winslow:

SIR: I have received your letter dated June 21. The object of your claim *is wholly beyond my control*, and I would point out that your demand should have been addressed, not to me, but to the French Government, under whose shelter the unfortunate men you refer to have found a refuge.

I am not aware of any law of war which prohibits a soldier making his escape from the field of battle after a reverse, *even after he has been captured*—and I cannot see why a sailor should be debarred of the privilege of swimming away from his enemy.

I must decline acting as your intermediary with certain persons, whose names you do not even mention, and whom, nevertheless, you consider to be your prisoners.

Neither can I understand how the authorities of the United States can claim to detain prisoners within the territory of the French Empire. I am, &c.,

BONFILS.

It remains to be seen whether the American envoy here will venture to repeat the preposterous claim of the commander of the *Kearsarge* to M. DROUYN DE LHUYS. Should he be so ill-advised as to do so, he will in all probability receive a lesson on international law he little expects. In England, however, the case is different. I have no doubt that Lord RUSSELL will be prepared to receive, with due humility, any claim Mr. ADAMS may prefer. The truckling to Germany in the case of Denmark is, at all events, calculated to encourage the United States agents in the insolent pretension put forth in Capt. WINSLOW's letter.

The Captain of the *Kearsarge* also favors the *Opinion Nationale* with an account of the fight. It contains little that is new. He asserts that he could not believe that the *Alabama* was seriously damaged when she hauled down her flag, and that if it had been known that she had surrendered, the firing into her would have been discontinued. He also mentions that had he supposed the "owner of the *Deerhound* meant to behave in so dishonorable a manner he (Capt. W.) would immediately have sunk her." It were a pity not to give this gallant sailor full credit for his good intentions. What a pity he did not carry them out against the French pilot-boats—he would have been sure of an appropriate welcome on his arrival at Cherbourg.

OPINIONS OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH NAVAL OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Times:

SIR: I inclose an extract from a letter which I received this morning from a French naval officer of rank, stationed at Cherbourg, who witnessed the engagement between the *Alabama* and the *Kearsarge*. It will interest your naval readers, as it throws some additional light on the action.

You will see that the French view, (for the writer says "we,") is strongly expressed in condemnation of the behavior of the *Kearsarge* in continuing to fire on a sinking ship; and no doubt the officers who were spectators felt all the more strongly on the point when they thought of the supposed gallant endeavor of the *Alabama* to board.

Capt. SEMMES says nothing about boarding in his report, but it would be interesting to us if he would inform us whether he manœuvred with that intention.

Let us hope also that Capt. WINSLOW may be able to give us some explanation of what seems at present to have been a cowardly act, and may show that no stain rests on a service which contains many high-spirited and high-minded officers.

An interesting fact noted by this letter is the high speed at which the *Kearsarge* worked round the *Alabama*, then almost stationary. To this I attribute her having been struck so seldom, although the later fired thrice to two shot from the former, and certainly received more blows than the seven or eight which struck the *Kearsarge*. The precision of the *Kearsarge's* fire was, no doubt, aided by the guns being pointed under shelter of armor.

For us, spectators, anxious to draw close comparisons between effects of different guns and projectiles, it is a matter of regret that the *Kearsarge* was so armored.

A comparison of the effect of a 130-pound shell, 11-inch diameter, thrown from a gun weighing 16,000 pounds, with that of a 100-pound or 110-pound elongated shell from a 7½-inch Blakely rifle of about the same weight, would have been interesting, and, I am inclined to think, to the advantage of the 11-inch.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. G. O., R. N.

LYNDHURST, June 20.

[Translation.]

CHERBOURG, June 24.

* * * The contest was that of the earthen against the iron pot, and we think at Cherbourg that

the *Kearsarge* has nothing to boast of in her victory. The latter was armored (*blindé*) with chains covering the midship part of the ship, and the *Alabama's* shot fell vainly on the side protecting the engines. On the other hand, the *Alabama* showed great daring. She sought one thing only—to board; but the *Kearsarge* constantly avoided this by passing from the opposite direction at full speed.

The *Kearsarge* was struck seven or eight times; once in the funnel, four or five times on her armor (*blindage*.) One shot alone which struck the sternpost and rudder might have caused great damage, but only knocked off many splinters.

The *Alabama*, on the other hand, being very vulnerable in her hull, was pierced by shot and shattered by shell. She received most of her hits when she was stopped and attempting to board, just at the moment when the *Kearsarge* was putting on all speed.

As many leaks appeared which would inevitably have sunk the *Alabama*, she tried to gain the port. The *Kearsarge* then passed athwart her hawse, continuing to fire on her, and only stopped when a mile off, still continuing to fire, which was a piece of cowardice toward a disabled enemy.

At the moment when the *Alabama* sank the *Deerhound* came up to aid in saving life. The *Kearsarge* only sent two boats half an hour afterward.

Why not have steered the ship up to the spot immediately? It was a duty to humanity, and the *Kearsarge* is far from having played a creditable part in the affair. The *Kearsarge* merits very severe blame. The newspapers give you good reports.

The report of Capt. SEMMES is very truthful. Sir JOHN LANCASTER behaved admirably in the affair. Had it not been for him there would have been many more victims.

The *Kearsarge* received no severe injury; she is painting and refitting and will soon go to sea again."

The following letter is published in the *Daily News*:

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Extensive Fire at Pier No. 1 North River.

STEAMBOAT JOHN POTTER BURNED—PIER NO. 1 CONSUMED—GREAT DESTRUCTION OF MERCHANDISE.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on board the steamer *John Potter*, owned by the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, and at the time lying at Pier No. 1 North River. She was heavily laden with merchandise of various kinds, having just arrived at her dock, and owing to the highly inflamable nature of some of the articles on board, the flames spread with great rapidity through the vessel. In about half an hour from the time the alarm was given, the steamer and contents were wrapt in a sheet of fire. Soon the flames extended to the Pier (No. 1) against which the *John Potter* was lying. This pier was 600 feet in length, and was inclosed and roofed over from one end to the other with wood. A large amount of valuable property, consigned to various parties, and consisting of cotton, hemp, tobacco, hardware, and divers kinds of dry goods, was stored thereon. When the fiery element made its grasp on these articles of merchandise, the scene throughout all the lower part of the City became grand and sublime. The burning steamer and contents, the long dock with its wooden roof and sides, and the vast piles of highly combustible merchandise, with which it was crowded, all encircled in a sheet of flames. To add to the grandeur of the occasion, a heavy shower of rain came on just at this time. Amid the storm of rain, thunder and lightning, the fire-bells throughout the City pealed forth their solemn tones, fire-engines rattled down Broadway and along the side streets, and the firemen (those ever watchful guardians of the City) hurried rapidly on their way to the place of the conflagration.

So rapidly did the flames spread along the pier that the retreat of the firemen and police was at one time entirely cut off. Roundsman WHITMORE, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, with four other officers and several firemen, to save themselves, were compelled to jump from the dock to a float lying alongside the wharf. About this time so many crowded upon the raft, that it began to sink, and but for the timely assistance of a boat from the French frigate lying off the battery, which came alongside and took off a portion of the men, there would doubtless have been many lives lost. Boats were also promptly sent from a British and a Sardinian war ship, both of which were lying at anchor in the harbor. The crews of these boats behaved most gallantly, and if it had not been for their bravery, doubtless many lives would have been lost, and the destruction of property much greater. Especially is this true with regard to the men connected with the French frigate. Her crew and officers were promptly on hand, with their long launches, capable of holding forty or fifty persons beside the oarsmen, and on these the men who had been cut off from retreat were conveyed to a place of safety. The crews of these foreign vessels also materially aided in towing out the craft lying in the immediate vicinity of the fire.

The steamer *John Potter* is a total loss, as is also the greater portion of her cargo. She was valued at $60,000; said to be insured for $30,000, but in what companies could not be ascertained. The pier was also wholly destroyed. It was valued at over $100,000; was built and owned by the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. The merchandise stored thereon, which, as we have stated above, consisted of a general assortment, and belonged to several different parties, was almost entirely destroyed. What little the fire did not consume, was so much injured by water, as to be nearly valueless. Good judges estimate the loss of the goods on the pier, at very little below $300,0000. The high wind which prevailed at the time increased greatly the difficulty in staying the progress of the flames, and for an hour or two all the efforts of the firemen, police and citizens to subdue the fire were of little avail. We have heard of no lives being lost, and yet, when we take into consideration all the circumstances connected with this extensive conflagration, it appears like a miracle that we are not called upon to record the deaths of many. Several of the sailors from the French frigate who went out in boats to aid in rescuing persons and property, were compelled at one time to throw themselves into the water.

Engine No. 38, and the hose carts belonging to Nos. 2 and 28, which were on the pier when the latter took fire, were entirely consumed, the firemen having to abandon their apparatus in order to save their lives. The steamers *Wyoming*, *Empire State* and *Transport*, lying at Pier No. 2, were in great danger of destruction during the heighth of the conflagration.

During the excitement which prevailed, a bale of cotton, valued at $500, belonging to ROBERT BENSON, was stolen from the pier, by three men, who made their escape with it. Officer DAKIN, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, discovered them in the act, and gave chase. He pursued them as far as Pier No. 12, where, they being too closely pressed, tumbled the cotton into the river, and then ran off. Subsequently, two of them, who gave their names as MICHAEL HURLEY and JAMES O'DONNELL, were taken into custody by the officer above named. The cotton was recovered from the water and restored to the owner. HURLEY and O'DONNELL were taken before Justice DOWLING, yesterday afternoon, and, after an examination, they were committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

Turf Record.

TROTTING ON FASHION COURSE, LONG ISLAND, YESTERDAY.

MONDAY, July 11.—Stake of $400, play or pay, mile heats, best three in five.

SUMMARY.

Owner entered b. g. Jim Eoff, (in harness)	1	2	1	1
Owner entered s. h. J. B. (to wagon)	2	1	2	2
Owner entered b. m. Lady Jewell (in har's)	3	4	drawn	
Owner entered s. g. Bob, (in harness)	4	3	drawn	

Time—2:54, 2:50, 2:46, 2:44.

At the last moment it was announced that *Jim Eoff* had been substituted by mutual consent for white mare *Westchester Maid*, and the betting at once became lively, *Eoff* having the calling at $60 to $100, against the field. He won the first heat easily, when the odds advanced $80 to $100, against the field. J. B. won the second heat, when the betting changed to the original odds. *Eoff*, won the next two heats easily.

New-York Free Academy Exhibition.

The prize speaking of this Institution came off on Friday evening of last week in the hall of the Cooper Institute. The audience was large and entered with much spirit into the merits of the affair. LONGFELLOW'S "Building of the Ship" was recited by CHAS. M. HIBBARD. "Degeneracy of Athens" by H. D. KNOWLTON. A fine poem entitled "The Battle," recited by GEO. W. BIRDSEYE, was received with loud applause by the audience. The Messrs. FULLER, PAGE, LANE, SPINGARN, BULL, and SCHACK, who comprised the remainder of the speakers, gave evidence of real merit, and were well received.

The Volunteer Fund.

The following subscriptions were received yesterday:

Union Dime Savings' Bank	$10,000
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company	50,000
James Bonney	6,500
John F. Sheafe	6,000
Louis Schirmer	5,000
Other parties	700
Michael C. Gross	12,000
Previously reported	598,200
Total	$688,400

LAW REPORTS.

A Verdict Finding Usury—How it was exacted.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Leonard, Clerke and Barnard.

Jacob Berlin vs. James J. Mapes, et al.—This was an action brought on a promissory note. The defense was usury.

Upon the trial one George H. Jones was placed upon the stand as a witness for the plaintiff, and testified that he acted as agent in procuring the loan and renewals for Mapes. Mapes testified that he had paid to witness, Jones, for the money loaned, nearly the amount of the note in suit, at the time of the original loan, and on the different renewals.

Jones testified that the money, so paid, was paid to him for his services as such agent in procuring the loan and renewals. It appeared that Jones pretended to loan the money for his brother, who lived in Boston, and who never saw the notes. The theory of the defence was that the witness Jones was the principal, and not the agent in the matter of the loan, and that being such the sums paid for his services as professed agent was usury.

The jury appeared to take the same view and found a verdict for the defendants.

The plaintiff appealed the case to the General Term, where the court now, per LEONARD, J, say that the evidence on the part of the defendants tended to show that George H. Jones, the witness, was the owner of the money loaned, and that he acted as principal in the transaction; that his admission that he never sent the notes which were taken for the loan, or the several renewals, to his brother at Boston, but held them himself, strengthened the position taken by the defendants that he was himself the lender; that altogether, the evidence was sufficient to support the theory which must have been found by the jury; that the witness, George H. Jones, was the real lender, and not his brother; and that that conclusion being arrived at, the verdict for the defendants was inevitable. In conclusion, the Court say that the evidence was sufficient to support the verdict on the theory that the witness was the lender, and that the verdict ought not, therefore, to be disturbed. The judgment was affirmed with costs.

A Mild Assault and a Measured Judgment.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarthy.

F. M. Dugas vs. Jose Mosa.—The plaintiff, it appeared, waited on the firm employing the defendant, for the collection of a bill. He was requested to call again, the day being a very busy one with defendant's firm, but, as alleged by the defence, he declined to do so, and became quite abusive—provoking an assault. The defendant could not endure the provocation, and laid hold of the plaintiff and tumbled him out of doors; but, he said, as gently as possible. It being undisputed that the assault was committed, the Court gave the plaintiff judgment for $20, although his claim was for $500. This was in consequence of the mild manner of his ejection from the defendant's store.

The Criminal Courts—Larceny Trials.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russell.

Mary McIlvaney and Eliza Dooly were yesterday convicted of grand larceny, and each sentenced to two years in the State Prison. Alice Coyle and Ann Lloyd pleaded guilty to the same charge, and received each a like sentence.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 11, 1864.

$4,000	U. S. 6s. '81..C.	104	100	Erie Railway	113¾
75,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	104	400	do	113½
10,000	do	104⅛	700	do	113⅝
25,000	do	104½	200	Erie R. Pref	115¼
3,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10		100	do	115
	Oct. & Apl	104¼	100	Hud. Riv. R	125
20,000	do	104	200	do	124½
25,000	do	103½	100	do	124
28,000	U.S. 6s, 1-yr.C..	93½	300	do	123½
13,000	do	93⅜	700	do	123
10,000	do	93¼	400	Reading R	134
5,000	M. 6s iss. to H.&		200	do b30	135½
	St. J. R	91	100	do	133½
2,500	Ohio & Miss.C..	50½	300	do	133
30,000	do	50	200	do	132⅝
5,000	do	50¼	1300	do	132½
3,000	Erie 1st M. Bs..	116½	50	Sixth-Av. R	118
1,000	Er. 2d M. Bs. '79.	130	200	Mich. Cen. R	134
2,000	Erie 3d M. B...	127	100	M. S. & N. I. R..	92
5,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st	115	100	do	91½
4,000	Alton & T.H. 2d		400	do	91
	M. Pref	93	500	do	90¾
10,000	Alton & T.H. In.	84	500	do c	90⅞
8,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	104½	300	do	90⅝
5,000	M.&P. Du C. 1st.	115	1300	Ill. Cen. Scrip	129½
2,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	130	100	do s10	129½
2,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d	118¼	300	Clev. & Pitts. R	110
8,000	do	118	1000	do	109½
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	100	300	Chic. & N. W	50½
10,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	61½	100	do	50¼
7,000	do	61	600	do	50
5,000	Ch. & Alt. 1st M.	116	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref	86½
17,000	Mar. 1st M. B...	93	100	do	86¼
2,700	Amer. Gold	284	100	do	86⅜
16,000	do	283	100	Cle. & Tol. R	133
50	Metropolitan Bk..	114	200	do	132¾
100	Copake Iron M	6¼	300	do c	132
300	Canton Co	35	100	Chic. & R. I. R	110½
25	Del. & H. C. Co	246	500	do	110¼
50	Penn. Coal Co	216	300	do s3	110
100	Cum. Coal Pref	63	20	Ch. B. & Quin	130¼
400	do	64	100	P., F. W. & C	111½
200	do	63¾	500	do c	111
100	Quick. Min. Co	73½	100	do	111¼
50	Mar. Min. Co	47	200	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr..	70½
43	N. Y. Central	135½	75	M.&P. du C. 2d Pr.	92
400	do	135	10	Han. & St. J. Pref.	60
100	do s30	134¾	100	Alt. & Terre H...c	55
15	do	134½			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,500	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	104	400	Hud. River R	121
30,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	104	550	do	120
2,000	do	104½	700	Reading R	131½
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..R.	103½	500	do b5	131½
10,000	Treas. N., 7 3-10		200	do s15	131¼
	Oct. & April.	103¼	200	do b10	132
5,000	Ten. St. 6s. '90..	57	100	Mich. Cen. R	133
28,000	Mo. State 6s	69	700	Ill. C. R. Scrip	128
35,000	Ohio & M. C	50	1200	do	128¼
50	Canton Co	34¾	500	M. S. & N. I. R. x-d	85
100	do	35	500	do	84½
1000	Cumb. Coal Pref.	62½	1100	do	84¼
100	do b3	63	500	Cleve. & Pitts	109¼
200	Quicks. M. Co	73	500	do	109
100	N. Y. Cen. R	134½	1000	Chi. & N. W. R..	50
500	do	134½	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref	86
50	do	135	100	do	86¼
100	do	134⅞	1000	Cleve. & Tol. R	131
52	Erie Railway	113¾	500	Chic. & R. I. R	109½
400	do	113⅝	300	do	109¼
500	do	113¾	300	do	109
100	Erie Railway Pr	114½	30	Chi., Bur. & Q. R	130
100	Alt. & T. H. R	55	50	P., F. W. & C	111½

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100	Erie Railway....c	112¾	500	M. So. & N. I. R..c	88
600	do c	113	400	do	87¾
100	do c	112⅞	200	do c	87¾
200	do c	113½	100	do	87⅝
700	do b3	113¾	400	do	87½
100	Hudson Riv. R	120	100	do	87⅝
100	do b3	120	100	do	88
100	do c	119	100	do	87⅞
100	do s3	119	300	Ill. Cen. R	128¼
200	Reading R	130	200	do s3	128¼
200	do c	130	100	do	128½
300	do	130½	100	do	128¾
500	do c	130¼	700	Cleve. & Pitts	108½
100	do	130⅞	500	do	108¼
100	do	129⅞	100	Cle. & Tol. R. s3	131
100	Mich. Cen. R...c	132¼	200	Chi. & R. I. R	110
200	Cen. Coal Co c	60	200	do c	109½
200	Mariposa Min c	43	100	do c	109¼
100	Bucks Co. Lead	⅝	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr. b3	86

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & Miss. C.	50¼	200	Reading R	131½
200	N. Y. Cen. R	134½	300	do	132
700	Erie Railway	113½	1000	M. S. & N. I. R	86
500	do	113¾	200	Ill. Cen. R	129
100	Hud. Riv. R	122¼	100	do	128⅞

MONDAY, July 11—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the old Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, July 9, 1864, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous exhibit of July 2:

Increase in Loans	$1,610,726
Decrease in Specie	111,768
Decrease in Circulation	56,814
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	9,736,136

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-changes between the Banks, and including also the Sub Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	July 11, 1863.	July 9, 1864.	July 2, 1864.
Capital	$69,128,000	$69,927,725	$69,927,725
Loans	175,122,768	199,699,742	198,089,016
Specie	38,566,395	21,084,917	21,206,685
Circulation	5,922,000	4,696,107	4,752,917
Gross Deposits	208,744,644	232,030,258	230,420,432
Exchanges	46,768,873	67,304,285	75,430,588
Undrawn	160,975,771	164,725,977	154,989,844
In Sub-Treasury	22,292,683	23,029,581	16,549,823

Although the Bank statement this afternoon reports a large addition to the Deposit line of the Associated Banks in the Clearing-house, the day has been one of the very tightest of the season for Money in Wall-street. The reason of this apparent discrepancy is that against the sum total of $164,725,000 inscribed to the credit of depositors, the Banks hold at present only from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 in ordinary Greenbacks, to meet their drafts and checks. The Loans and Discounts are enhanced since last Monday to about a million and a half of dollars. The Specie average remains steady.

The new Secretary of the Treasury was privately introduced to-day to a large number of our Bankers, upon whom he is said to have made a favorable impression. No formal propositions on the part of the Secretary, and no general conferences of the Bankers have yet been made or held. The Secretary remains in the City for several days. His wants for Money are, perhaps, less pressing than represented in advance of his visit.

The differences paid to carry over Stock and Produce operations to-day are larger than at any time since the pressure upon the Money Market was first realized by these classes of borrowers. The business on the Stock Exchange is by no means heavy in amount, but the demand for Money to-day caused a further general reduction in the Railways, while the Government Stocks, owing to the European demand, were comparatively steady.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made for the Railways and Government Stocks, as compared with the close of business on the Street on Saturday. The market dull in spirit, but steady in prices:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 6s, 1861	104	104	Mich. Central	135	133
U. S. 5-20's ex. c.	103⅞	104	Mich. Southern	93	86*
N. Y. Central	135½	134½	Illinois Cen	130½	128⅞
Erie	114⅛	113½	Pittsburgh	110¾	109
Erie Preferred	114½	115	Fort Wayne	112¼	111
Hudson	127¼	122½	Rock Island	112¼	110
Canton	36½	34½	Reading	136	131½
Treas. Cer., new	94	93¼	Quicksilver	74¼	72½
Toledo	136¾	131	Cum'land Coal	66¼	63
Northwest	51¾	50	Mariposa	47	42½
Ohio & M. Certfs	51	50	N. West Pref	87½	86¾

*Ex-Dividend

The Gold speculators made the most they could out of the Maryland Raid, but owing to the close condition of the Money market, and the relatively lower offers of Exchange on London, the advance was not sustained. The quotations of the day were from 285 down to 280½@281 ⅌ cent.

The following bids were made to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	117	Al. & T. H. 1sts	112
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	127	Al. & T. H. 2ds, Pref	93
N. Y. Cen. Con. '76	135	Chi. & Alt. S. F	116
Erie 1sts, '68	116½	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bonds	103
Erie 2ds, '79	130	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	104½
Erie 3ds, '83	127	Del., L. & W. Ex	117
Erie 4ths, '80	121	Del., L. & W. 2ds	122
Erie 5ths, '88	120	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	105¾
Buff. N. Y. & E., '77	115	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	86½
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	118	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	115
Hud. R. 2ds. s. f. '85	129	Clev. & Tol. S. F	114
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	116	N. J. C. 1sts	104
Harlem 3ds '68	105	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1st	128
Mich. C. new 1sts	134	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	118½
Chi., B. & Quincy 1sts	104	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	99
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	120	Miss. & Mo. L. G	61
Ill. Central, '75	129	Chi. & Alt. S. F	100

The earnings of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway for the month of June were:

1864	$212,226
1863	111,260
Increase	$100,966
The increase since 1st January, 1864, is	$250,905

The Stock Exchange Brokers are now paying to the Government the Internal Tax of $5 ⅌ 100 shares on the par value of such shares, when the same is $100, or $2 50 ⅌ 100 shares where the par is $50 ⅌ share. On all Bonds, the tax is one-twentieth of one ⅌ cent., or 50 cents on each $1,000 Bond. The Broker of the seller has to account for the tax, charging the same in his account with his customer.

The following is the statement of the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States: Total receipts, $2,772,941 98, including for Customs $104,000; payments, $2,138,377 37; balance, $23,664,095 92.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ UNITED STATES BONDS FOR SALE AT CURRENT RATES.

United States 6's of 1881—500's and 1,000's.
United States 10-40's—100's, 500's and 1,000's.
United States 5-20's—500's and 1,000's.
One-year Certificates—1,000's and 5,000's.

As a general rule these sureties are sold at market rates, saving the purchaser the brokerage.

THOMPSON BROTHERS,
Corner of Wall and Broadway.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 11—6 P. M.

ASHES—Continue quiet at $13 50 for Pots and $15 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Is in more demand at buoyant rates. Java at 50c., Laguayra and Maracaibo at 43c.@45c., Rio at 43c.@46c., St. Domingo at 38c.@40c. ⅌ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened briskly to-day, at an advance of 25c.@50c. ⅌ bbl., but closed quite heavily, with a downward tendency. Sales since our last amount to 21,000 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $10 90@$11 50; poor to choice extra State at $11 90@$12 25, including 5,000 bbls. to arrive in July and August, from $12 25@$13; round-hoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $12@$12 25 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$10 90@$11 50
Extra State	11 90@ 12 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	11 00@ 13 50
Extra Ohio round-hoop shipping brands	12 00@ 12 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 30@ 13 50
Extra Genessee	12 30@ 13 50
Poor to choice extra Missouri	12 50@ 15 00

Southern Flour is doing better to-day. Sales since our last, 2,400 bbls., at $11 90@$12 35 for poor to good, and $12 40@$14 50 for fancy to choice brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour has favored sellers; sales 1,200 bbls. Extra at $11 85@$13 50 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand at $7 50@$9 ⅌ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair request, closing at $8 for Jersey, and $8 50 for Caloric, Atlantic and Brandywine ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat opened at an advance of 3c.@6c. ⅌ bushel, with a fair inquiry, partly speculative, but closed quite dull and heavy. Sales have been made since our last of 87,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Amber Western at $2 75@$2 76; Red Western at $2 65@$2 72; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 65@$2 70, the latter a fancy price; Milwaukee Club at $2 42@$2 65; Chicago Spring at $2 40@$2 65 ⅌ bushel. Corn is unsettled, closing heavily; sales since our last 39,000 bushels, at $1 63@$1 66 for new Mixed Western ⅌ bushel. Rye continues scarce and quiet at $1 90@$2 ⅌ bushel. Oats are in fair demand at full prices. We quote Canada at 99c.@99½c.; Western at 99½c.@$1; State at 99c.@$1, cash, afloat, ⅌ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are quiet and nominal.

HAY—North River is in demand at $1 10@$1 65 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in request and buoyant at 15c.@28c. for poor to prime, and 30c. for choice, ⅌ ℔.

NAVAL STORES—Are inactive, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 60@$3 70 ⅌ gallon; Tar at $22@$25 ⅌ bbl. Resin at $45@$60, ⅌ 280 ℔s.

OILS—Are in fair request at buoyant prices. Crude Whale at $1 45@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 20@$2 25; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 60@$1 65; Unbleached Sperm at $2 30@$2 40; Linseed at $1 75@$1 76; No. 1 Lard at $1 70; Crude Petroleum at 55c.; Refined Petroleum at 97½c.@$1, free, and 91c.@92c., in bond, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in active request, chiefly on speculation, but at irregular prices, closing in favor of buyers. Sales since our last 8,800 bbls., in lots, at $46 50@$47 50 for New Mess; $49 for July and August delivery; $42 for Old Mess; $42 for Prime Mess; $40 for Thin Mess, and $37@$40 for old and new Prime ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive at 18c.@19½c. for Hams, and 15c.@16c. for Shoulders ⅌ ℔. Bacon continues quiet and nominal. Lard is dearer to-day; sales since our last 2,200 tcs. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 20½c.@22½c., ⅌ ℔. Beef is inquired for at buoyant prices; sales 400 bbls. at $28@$31 for Mess, $20@$25 for Plain Mess, $15@$18 for Country Mess, ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess $35@$37 50; India Mess, $42 50@$47 50 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams, $28@$30 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in demand at 36c.@42c. for poor to prime, and 42c.@44c. for common to choice Western, ⅌ ℔. Cheese continues in fair request at 15c.@23c. ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, 650 bbls., at $1 70@$1 75 ⅌ gallon, closing heavily.

FREIGHTS—Engagements for Liverpool, to-day, included 300 bbls. Flour, at 2s.; 14,000 bush. Wheat, at 4d; 1,200 tcs. Lard, and 30 bbls. Tallow, at 15s; also, by steamer, 7,000 bxs. Cheese, at 40s, and 700 bxs. Bacon, at 25s. For London, 2,000 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 4½c@1s. 7½d.; 300 tons Sugar, at 20s; 50 tons of Sperm Oil, at 22s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 9d.; 500 boxes Cheese, and 100 pkgs. Butter, at 30s. For Glasgow, 50 tcs. Beef, at 4s. 6d. For Cork and orders, a Norwegian brig, with 2,200 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 6d., if to a continental port, 10 ⅌ cent. additional.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia	July 13	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	July 14	New-York	Liverpool.
America	July 16	New-York	Southampton
Louisiana	July 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	July 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Hecla	July 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	July 23	New-York	Southa'pton.
Australasian	July 27	New-York	Liverpool
New-York	July 30	New-York	Southampton
Europa	Aug. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Aug. 6	New-York	Southampton
Bremen	Aug. 13	New-York	Southampton
Hansa	Aug. 27	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

America	June 22	Southampton	New-York.
City of Washingt'n	June 25	Liverpool	New-York
Germania	June 28	Southampton	New-York.
Kedar	June 28	Liverpool	New-York
Nova-Scotian	June 30	Liverpool	Quebec
Australasian	July 2	Liverpool	New-York
City of Manchester	July 2	Liverpool	New-York
Westminster	July 5	Liverpool	New-York
New-York	July 6	Southampton	New-York.
Europa	July 9	Liverpool	Boston.
Scotia	July 16	Liverpool	New-York
Virginia	July 19	Liverpool	New-York
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New-York
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10.30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN DESIROUS OF joining a first-class militia regiment, to remain in the City; uniforms, &c., furnished. Address D, Box No. 133 *Times* Office. None but native Americans need apply.

DRY GOODS.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON, 274 BOWERY,
ARE NOW CLOSING OUT,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION,
THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
ALPACAS, POPLINS, CHALLYS, TAMARTINES,
GRENADINES, CRAPE MARETZES, BAREGES,
BOMBAZINES, CANTON CLOTHS, ALL WOOL
DELAINES, MOZAMBIQUES, WHITE AND
BLACK BAREGES, ALL WIDTHS.
ALSO,
ALL OUR SUMMER SHAWLS
AND MANTILLAS,
MARKED DOWN 25 PER CENT.
Ladies will find great bargains for sale this week.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON, 274 BOWERY,
WILL OFFER MONDAY, JULY 11,
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED SHIRTING AND SHEETING MUSLINS, ALL WIDTHS,
OF THE BEST BRANDS IN THE MARKET,
AT 20 PER CENT. LESS THAN PRESENT VALUE.
ALSO,
BLANKETS, ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES,
FLANNELS, ALL COLORS,
PLAIN AND TWILLED,
AT 25 PER CENT. UNDER PRESENT PRICES,
PRINTS, GINGHAMS, &c., &c.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON, 274 BOWERY,
ARE NOW CLOSING OUT,
ON A GREAT REDUCTION,
THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK
OF
BLACK SILKS,
PLAIN COLORED SILKS,
CHINE SILKS, STRIPED SILKS,
BROCADE AND PLAID SILKS.
Ladies will find, in many instances, the prices of our Silks are from 30 to 50 per cent. less than what the importers will now sell them for.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
will continue to offer during this week,
SILKS, ORGANDIES,
MOHAIRS, MOZAMBIQUES,
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, &c., &c.
at old prices, to close their present
RETAIL STOCK.
BROADWAY
and
TENTH-STREET.

FINE WHITE GOODS.
COTTON SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS,
HOUSEKEEPING AND FURNISHING GOODS,
In full supply, for retail sales.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW YORK,
Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,
J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.
THE MOST POPULAR
AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT
Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.
For sale by
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.
Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.
For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,
THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS,
And an article of
SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.
ROBERT MORTON,
No. 469 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
MME. PUTNAM'S
PATENT STOCKING SUPPORTER.

An invention designed to promote the comfort of ladies and children, by doing away with the other method of supporting the stocking by means of an elastic or garter, the injurious effects of which every lady is assured. This new supporter leaves the limbs entirely free, and allows the blood full circulation. It is more easily adjusted and more durable than the common garter. It is peculiarly adapted for children, as it cannot possibly get out of place. Ladies are requested to call and examine the article for themselves.

Wholesale and retail depot No. 627 Broadway, New-York. MMES. A. COFFEE & CO.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FOUNTAIN PEN—NO INKSTAND REQUIRED—One filling will write 12 hours. Also, all other styles of Gold Pen; send stamp for circular. G. F. HAWKES, Sole Manufacturer, No. 64 Nassau-st, N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, as Stock Brokers, under the firm of GRINNELL & NEVERS, for the purchase and sale, strictly on commission, of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, &c., at No. 15 Broad-st.

WILLIAM F. GRINNELL.
BENJ. M. NEVERS.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF TOMES, SON & MELVAIN has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. FRANCIS TOMES having retired from the firm.
FRANCIS TOMES,
BENJAMIN TOMES,
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1864. ROBERT C. MELVAIN.

The undersigned will continue the business as heretofore carried on, (at No. 6 Maiden-lane by TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,) at the same place, under the firm of TOMES, MELVAIN & CO.
BENJAMIN TOMES,
ROBERT C. MELVAIN,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864. CHARLES H. TOMES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between N. & J. BROWN is dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to use the name of the firm in settling accounts.
NATHAN BROWN,
JOSHUA BROWN.
The business of the late firm will be continued by JOSHUA BROWN, at No. 302 Canal-st.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1864.

MR. SAMUEL W. JOHNSON IS THIS DAY admitted as a partner in our firm.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1864. GARNER & CO.

BEADS—BEADS—BEADS—
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer No. 186 Pearl-st., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED COOK, A SITUATION in a gentleman's family; understands her business in all its branches, soups, games, desserts and all kinds of pastry; has the highest testimonials from her last employers. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 431 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as chambermaid; understands her business perfectly; best City references; also understands Wheeler & Wilson's machines; has no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, either to sew and take care of children, or to do chamberwork and waiting; would not object to go a short distance into the country. Inquire for two days, at her present employer's, No. 144 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or plain sewing, either in City or country; is a very neat, efficient and willing girl; with the strongest recommendations from her last place; will value a good home more than high wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN CITY OR COUNTRY, by a most respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or will do the general housework of a moderate sized family; is not afraid of work, and a neat, efficient and obliging girl; wages moderate; Brooklyn references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERWORK and waiting by a tidy young woman that understands her work thoroughly; will assist with washing; the country preferred. Call at No. 103 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, to sew by the week or month; understands all kinds of family sewing by hand or machine. Address SEAMSTRESS, No. 91 Henry-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITUATION as cook; understands her business perfectly; has good City references; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as good plain cook; is a good baker; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 127 Amity-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothing; can give the best of reference. Apply at No. 412 3d-av., between 30th and 31st sts., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING OR general housework, by a trustworthy and obliging girl; is an excellent washer and ironer, economical and willing. Best references given. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WILLING, trustworthy woman, as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing if required. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 144 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman, highly recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Englishwoman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 342 East 9th-st., top floor, Room No. 15.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant girls; one as seamstress and assist in chamberwork; and the other as chambermaid and to do fine washing or plain sewing. Call for two days at No. 127 East 12th-st. Need not apply by letter.

WANTED—BY A WHEELER & WILSON'S operator, a place in a private family, to go out by the day, to make boys' clothes and underclothing; will go in the country; send note for English seamstress, No. 282 Mulberry-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation in a private family, and is willing to assist in the plain part of washing if required; can give good City reference. Can be seen at 192 7th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED cook, who understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen for two days at No. 191 East 13th-st. Has good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as plain seamstress in a family where she could make herself useful in any light work; wages not so much an object as a home. Inquire at 664 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERINCED WOMAN, A situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; is an excellent baker; makes pastry; wages, $9. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as first-rate seamstress; is willing to go in the country; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, OR COOK, washer and ironer by a young woman well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook in all its branches, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 392 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN CITY OR COUNTRY, by a well recommended girl, as general servant; is a good cook, baker, washer and ironer. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands soups, meats, and pastry; is a good baker; City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist in washing. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 10 East 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK, who is a good baker; will assist with washing; City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 23d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a Protestant girl; can give the best of reference. Apply at her present employers, No. 39 East 33d-st., between Madison and 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG widow, a housekeeper's situation in a respectable family; good reference given. Call at No. 25 Monroe-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WITH EXCELLENT City reference, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; or as chambermaid and waitress; wages $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES TO GO out by the week or month. Address No. 38 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a young woman; she can be seen during Tuesday, 12th inst., at No. 104 West 13th-st.

A GOOD DRESSMAKER, WHO UNDERSTANDS making all kinds of children's clothing wishes work in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at 188 East 29th-st

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FOREMAN OR superintendent of a mining or manufacturing concern, by an American, 33 years of age, speaking French and some German, and having a good knowledge of mining, railroading, book-keeping, and able and accustomed to direct and control employes. Address Box No. 2,176 Post-office.

THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES A SITUATION as foreman or superintendent of a fine-jewelry or diamond-mounting establishment; no objection to go West or to California. The best of references given both as to character and ability. Address C. E. S., Box No. 418 Newark, N. J.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AGED 30, A situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; can drive four in hand if required; has good reference; no objection to town or country. A letter addressed COACHMAN, Box No. 201 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT BY A PROFESSIONAL man as head gardener and farmer; can do the buying and selling for the household, and keep book-account; references first-class and reliable. Apply at the *Scottish American* office, No. 37 Park-row.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SWISS FARMER; a married man with the best of references, who is a thorough farmer, competent to take charge of any farm. Apply at the German Servants' Institute, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN—21 years of age, of correct habits, who has had three years' experience as a custom-house clerk in a large importing house in this City; can give satisfactory references. Address C. W., Box No. 151 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family; will come well recommended; he understands his business perfectly. Can be seen at No. 163 1st-av., first floor, front; or address W. H., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a Protestant young man, German; no objection to attend to a small garden. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 79 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom; perfectly understands his business in all its branches. Address, for two days, C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, steady man, not long in the country, as useful man, to garden, farm, drive, &c.; City or country. Call at Raymond's, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself useful, and is well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, with good City reference; no objection to the country. Call, from 9 to 12, corner of 8th-st. and Broadway, in the harness-store.

ALL FAMILIES, SUMMER-HOUSES, hotels and farmers supplied with reliable male and female servants, for every description of work. A number of farm laborers on hand at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, (formerly of the Church Home,) No. 397 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

AT EMPLOYMENT HOUSE, CORNER of 6th-av. and 11th-st., can be found farm-hands, coachmen, grooms, waiters; also, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, house-workers, &c., awaiting situations, in City or country.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, to take care of horses and help in a garden; is a good and careful driver. Address D., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a man who thoroughly understands his business; can be well recommended. Address W. W., Box No. 218 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom; a single man, with City reference. Can be seen at No. 48 East 32d-st.

HELP WANTED.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—FOR A WIDOWER'S family in the country near the City; must be an American lady of education and refinement, and fully competent to take entire charge and give instruction to a little girl. Address Box No. 2, Elizabeth, N. J.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, TO GO A short distance in the country, to cook, wash and iron, and take care of the milk of two cows; good wages given. Apply this day, to No. 211 West 12th-st., before 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SOBER, STEADY, SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; he must be a good and careful driver, understand thoroughly the care of horses and carriages. Such a one, with good recommendations, may apply at No. 29 West-st.

WANTED—A COLORED COACHMAN; A SINGLE man who understands his business and is willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place, may hear of a situation by applying at No. 83 Centre-st., 2d floor, between 10 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A COUNTING-ROOM, A SMART, intelligent boy; one familiar with figures and who writes a good hand. Address, in own handwriting, S. N. C., Box No. 1,467 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR FRENCH NURSE and seamstress in an American family. Apply at No. 176 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., this day, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WANTED—A COACHMAN; THE BEST RECOMMENDATIONS indispensable; a Protestant preferred. Apply to M. J., at the Engineer's office, No. 102 Walker-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK TO GO TO the country, (Staten Island;) must bring the best City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av., where the employer may be seen.

WANTED—A BOY IN A BANK—A SMART, ACTIVE, intelligent lad, who resides with his parents, in the upper part of the City. Address Box No. 823 Post-office.

BOY WANTED—TO LEARN THE WHOLESALE Stationery business; one about 16 years of age, that can come well recommended, may address, in own handwriting, Box No. 3,631 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AN ERRAND BOY.—APPLY, FOR two days, to LANDSDOWN, the hatter, at No. 264 Greenwich-st., between Warren and Murray.

WANTED—A PORTER IN A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house. Apply at No. 7 College-place, with recommendations.

WANTED—A BOY IN A DRY GOODS JOBBING house; one residing with his parents preferred. Address D. & C., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS WHO UNDERSTANDS hair dressing; one who is well recommended; apply, with recommendations, at No. 311 4th-av.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—A SINGLE man, in a dry goods commission house, at moderate salary. Address Box No. 265, with references.

WANTED—A BOY TO RUN ERRANDS; WAGES $2 per week. Address T. C. GRANNIS, No. 41 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN WITH CITY REFERENCE. Apply at No. 93 Gold-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE
AT PHILADELPHIA.

By virtue of a writ of sale, by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the

STEAMSHIP WHARF, ABOVE VINE-ST.,
ON TUESDAY, July 26, 1864,
At 12 o'clock, M.
THE SEAMER DONEGAL,

Formerly Austin; was built at Wilmington, Del., in 1860, by the well-known builders, Messrs. Harlan & Hollingsworth.

The DONEGAL is built of iron, in the most approved manner; has water-tight compartments, side wheels; her dimensions are, length, 198 feet; beam, 34 feet; depth, 16 feet, 6 inches; measures about 1,070 tons; the engines are in good order, and engineer's department well found; has large between-deck, good cabin accommodations, large carrying capacity, and having been built for the Texas and New-Orleans trade, is fast, and of light draft of water, and particularly well adapted for transport services.

WILLIAM MILLWARD,
U. S. Marshal E. D. of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1684.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 13,
At 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 120 Duffield-st., corner of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.
Mahogany sofas, chairs, bedsteads, washstands, bureaus, tables, pier glass, china tea set, carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, kitchen utensils, &c.

THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
PUBLIC SALE AT PHILADELPHIA.—Valuable coal lands, 155 acres, 36 perches, Luzerne County, Penn.—On TUESDAY, July 12, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those three tracts of land, containing together 155 acres, 36 perches, situate in Lackawana Township, Luzerne County, Penn. They will be sold in two lots. No. 1 contains 38 acres, 75 perches. No. 2 contains 116 acres, 120 perches. The deeds, report and draft of Mr. W. H. Alexander, Land and Mine Surveyor, may be seen at the auction rooms. No. 1 is on the Lackawana and Bloomsburgh road, about five miles south of Scranton.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, WALNUT, MAHOGANY and enameled furniture, rosewood 7¼-octave piano-forte, all new and made to order, fine collections of oil paintings by celebrated artists, engravings, photographs, choice library of standard and miscellaneous works, French China and glassware, spring and hair mattresses, new carpets, &c., to be sold at auction on THURSDAY, July 14, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the residence of S. B. Higenbotham, Esq., Gravesend, L. I., near the Coney Island Horse Railroad, which leaves the Fulton and Catharine ferries and passes within a few hundred feet of the premises. Those wishing to attend the sale can take the cars at or before 10 o'clock. Catalogues at the office of the auctioneer, 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

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French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

TO THE MERCHANTS OF NEW-YORK.
At a meeting of the undersigned, held this day at the Produce Exchange, to take into consideration the strike of the Lightermen of the port and the demand made by them for increase of wages, it was unanimously

Resolved, That in order to meet said demand, as well as that the boats may be kept in a proper and safe condition, (all materials having advanced from 100 to 300 per cent.,) the rates of Lighterage as established April 11, 1864, be increased 50 per cent. from this date.

(Signed)
L. Boyer,
T. M. Wheeler & Co.,
Geo. W. Thompson,
Thorne & Phipard,
J. S. Conklin & Co.,
Samuel L. Mitchell,
Marchant Brothers,
Erkenbrack & Co.,
J. H. Hedenberg,
F. I. Baretto,
L. Ludovici,
W. E. Robertson, Agent,
Hobart Ford,
Fancher & McChesney,
Thos. Shortland's Sons,
Beardsley, Sumner & Co.,
McCreary & Jeffers,
Richard Robson,
Edward Stearns,
McGrath & Fitzgerald,
Burnham & Co.,
Amos Burt,
R. J. Carpenter,
D. Dougherty.
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1864.

"UNION ASSOCIATION" Rooms, June 28, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE Committee of the Union Association of the Eleventh Ward, held this date, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from this life our late associate and beloved friend, Edward W. Collin, whose character had greatly endeared him to the members of this association; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Edward W. Collin, this association has lost the services of one who was ever prompt, faithful and efficient in the performance of his duty, and we do hereby extend our sincere and affectionate condolence to the relatives of the deceased, who have been bereft of him.

Resolved, That these preambles and resolutions be published, and that a copy thereof be transmitted to the family of the deceased, with the earnest prayer that the Almighty, who has afflicted, may sustain them in their sorrow.

JOHN G. HARDING, President.
JOHN L. SMITH, Secretary.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE BENEFIT of Colored Orphans gratefully acknowledge the receipt of $2,220 17, being the proceeds of a fair recently held at No. 659 Broadway, by the Ladies' Union Bazaar Association, for the express purpose of providing clothing for the children.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGEPORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tin cans assorted.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, [illegible] over Park Bank.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—THE WINNING SUIT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—FRA DIAVOLA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE SEA OF ICE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT ARABIAN GIANT, FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, INFANT DRUMMER, &c., at all hours; COLLINS, THE GREAT CURE; MAZULM, OR THE NIGHT OWL—AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

IRVING HALL—STEREOPTICON.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE FRENCH SPY.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The operations of the rebels in Maryland and on the borders of the States of Delaware and Pennsylvania, assumed apparently a graver aspect yesterday than they had previously done. Much of the extra excitement produced by their enterprise yesterday was due to the peculiar nature of the work in which they occupied themselves, and to the unexpected points they succeeded in reaching. They succeeded in cutting the telegraph line between Philadelphia and Baltimore early in the day. And while this was going on, a band of their cavalry, said to be not more than two hundred strong, under the command of "HARRY GILMORE," arrived at Magnolia Station, which is 18 miles south of Havre de Grace, and less than that distance from Baltimore. This band succeeded in capturing the 8:30 A. M. passenger train from Baltimore. The 10 o'clock morning train from Baltimore was also captured. In one of these trains (we are unable to make out which) Major-Gen. FRANKLIN and a number of officers and privates were passengers, and were all made prisoners. The other passengers were plundered of whatever valuables they possessed. Subsequently, the raiders set fire to Gunpowder River Bridge. By the same party, or others immediately cooperating with it, the residences of Gov. BRADFORD, near Baltimore, and of Gen. CADWALLADER, near Magnolia, were set on fire and completely destroyed, with all their contents. More serious than this, apparently, is the news from Washington and its surroundings. If we are to believe an informant of the *Star*, the rebels are forty-five thousand strong on this side of the Potomac, and LONGSTREET is following with another supplementary corps. Skirmishing was going on yesterday within a short distance of the fortifications of the capital. All the reports agree in representing Washington as being thoroughly prepared for the emergency.

Telegraphic communication—part of it on a new line—was reëstablished last night between New-York and Baltimore.

From SHERMAN'S department we have intelligence to the effect that the whole rebel army is across the Chattahoochee. Over two thousand prisoners were taken by Gen. SHERMAN, between Marietta and the river, the greater portion of whom were from CHEATHAM'S division, which was acting as rear guard.

GENERAL NEWS.

A dispatch from Cape May states that the pirate *Florida* had captured and burned five vessels off Capes Henry and Charles since Friday last. The steamer *Electric Spark*, bound for New-Orleans, was captured on Monday afternoon. The mails were transferred to the *Florida*, and the passengers sent on to New-York by the British schooner *Lane*.

A dispatch from Albany states that Gov. SEYMOUR will issue an order for all the military of the State to hold themselves in readiness for service, and a proclamation urging the citizens to volunteer into the National Guard.

The new Secretary of the Treasury was yesterday introduced to a large number of Bankers at the Sub-Treasury office. No formal propositions to negotiate loans have yet been made, but a meeting of bankers will probably be held to-day. The Money market is very close on the scarcity of greenbacks in banks. Railway stocks were lower than on Saturday. Gold, 280½@281 ₩ cent.

About one hundred deposits of cash for bounties to substitutes have been made with the Volunteer Committee. Yesterday one man astonished the committee with the magnanimity of his proposals for a substitute. He paid $400 to them for the bounty, and stated that when his substitute returned from the war he would give him a farm, and that if the substitute should be killed he would guarantee to support his family, if the substitute should be a married man. The subscriptions to the Bounty Fund of $2,000,000 now reach $671,400. Yesterday the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company subscribed $50,000. At the rate orders for substitutes come in to the committee, they are not likely to draw much upon the public bounty fund for some time to come.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the steamboat *John Potter*, lying at Pier No. 1 North River. She was owned by the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, and had just arrived at her dock with a large and valuable cargo of merchandise. The boat and contents were entirely destroyed. From the *John Potter*, the fire rapidly extended to the Pier (No. 1) which was largely stored with goods of various kinds. It was sixty feet long, and inclosed on the sides and roofed with boards. This pier, with nearly all the goods thereon, was also burned. The aggregate loss cannot fall far short of $600,000. The origin of the fire is, at present, unknown.

The London *Globe* states that the *Great Eastern* has just taken 3,000 tons of coal on board, and will shortly leave Liverpool for Sheerness or Deptford, where she will be fitted with water tanks, in which the Atlantic cable now being made by Messrs. GLASS & CO., will be stowed away as it is made.

The Baltimore papers state that FRANCIS KEY, the son of the author of the "Star-Spangled Banner," was arrested on Saturday last on a charge of disloyalty, and locked up in the military prison to await trial.

Influenced by the rise in Gold, prices of produce were much higher in the early part of yesterday, with an improved inquiry, partly speculative. Toward the close, the demand fell off, and buyers had any existing advantage. General merchandise was quite stiffly held, but was not very freely dealt in. The Freight market was rather less active.

The Cattle market at Forty-fourth-street has been heavily stocked, and prices have fallen off from last week. The whole number booked for the week thus far is near 4,100, over 350 of which were disposed of previous to Monday. This is a large increase over last week. The market has been moderate, and sales were protracted till late in the afternoon. Government agents purchased lightly, buying about 40 head. Prime cattle have sold as high as 18c. net weight; medium at 14c.@15c. The depreciation in price has been slight in the better grade of bullocks, we think scarcely ½c., in the lower quality about 1c. This class of cattle being in good supply. Sheep have advanced, selling, at Sixth-street, at 6c.@6½c. for common, 7c.@7½c. for good, 8c. for prime, live weight.

The Invasion.

No collision of any moment has taken place between our forces and the enemy in Maryland since the affair of Saturday last on the Monocacy. But the rebels have, for the last two days, been dashing freely and furiously around Maryland—approaching to within half a dozen miles of Baltimore, and an equal distance of Washington—destroying railroad bridges, capturing railroad trains, (two,) burning the houses of prominent men like Gov. BRADFORD and the elder BLAIR, harrying the horses and cattle of the farmers, and creating confusion among peaceable folks generally. In no instance does it seem that any portion of our cavalry, or infantry, or artillery has come in contact with any part of these rough riders, or tried to stop their career, or thwart their schemes; but we are entertained with the intelligence that a *gunboat*, somewhere in a stream close to Baltimore, has fearlessly opened upon them with great fury. We trust that this gunboat, which has come so opportunely to our and Baltimore's relief, will unflinchingly do its whole duty in the emergency, and pursue these rebel ruffians from the Monumental City, across the mountains, and down the Shenandoah Valley, to the very presence of JEFF. DAVIS. There is nothing like horse marines.

It is rather surprising, however, that they should not have met with some resistance at some of the innumerable points or roads that have been touched—that a score or two of infantry on some highway, or a piece of artillery at some cross-road, or a few mounted farmers, should not have met some of the parties of raiders, which in many cases seem to be very small. Those who attacked Gov. BRADFORD'S mansion were but ten in number, and the party who assailed and captured the trains on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Road are estimated at only two hundred. Now that we know the great value of earthworks when a few determined men are behind them with rifles, we should think they might have been flung up in an hour on some of the leading roads, as the rebels have often done against us. But it is evident there was no proper preparation, no organization, and no militia companies on hand in either Maryland or Pennsylvania. We have very frequently, during the last two years, urged upon the great State of Pennsylvania the imperative necessity of keeping an organized State military force on hand for just such emergencies. Now again we have a proof of the damaging results of her backwardness in this respect.

We have no proof that there is any rebel force but cavalry in the vicinity of Baltimore, and they have not operated upon the railroad or telegraph between that city and Washington—both of which were in running order up to the latest hour last night. But the accounts set forth that a heavy force of rebel infantry is gathering at a short distance north of Washington. There is a force at Rockville, who have been skirmishing up to within half a dozen miles of the National Capital, and another force, estimated at sixteen thousand strong, is encamped on the farm of FRANCIS BLAIR, Senior, just outside of the District limits. LONGSTREET is rumored to be coming up the Shenandoah Valley, and there are many wild and exaggerated reports. But still it would seem that the rebels entertained an idea that, perhaps, they could take Washington by surprise. We learn that large bodies of our troops are arriving at the scene of action.

There is no necessity whatever for any public panic about the matter. But still we urge all loyal and gallant young men who love the Union and would repel the enemy from the Union capital, to hasten forward at the call of the Government to drive away this insolent rebel foe.

THE GEORGIA CAMPAIGN.—Our army in Georgia rests its wings on the Chattahoochee, and the Confederates have retreated to the other side. Thus the rebels have given up another defensive line.

The circumstances of this advance of SHERMAN and retreat of JOHNSTON in the Georgia campaign, differ greatly from those in GRANT'S advance and LEE'S retreat from the Rapidan to the James. LEE contested stiffly every position, from the opening battles in the Wilderness, to the battle on the Chickahominy. JOHNSTON, on the other hand, makes comparatively feeble resistance, and falls back on very slight provocation. It is difficult to say whether the difference is owing to the character of the armies or their leaders.

The rebel writers, seeing now the inability of JOHNSTON to resist our army, are frantically urging the necessity of cavalry operations in SHERMAN'S rear. But though SHERMAN'S lines of communication are of extraordinary length, he has adopted great precautions as regards their defence. He has strong posts and block-houses established at brief intervals, and the officers stationed at each have peremptory orders to hold them to the last in case of attack. A large Union cavalry force also operates along the line. We suppose it will now be the sole aim of SHERMAN'S strategy to force the enemy to a general battle as soon as possible, and before he retreats beyond Atlanta.

The Naval Rebel Raid.

The privateer *Alabama* has just been sent to the bottom of the sea, near the shores of France, when suddenly her piratical partner, the *Florida*, turns up near our own coast. Beside the exciting military news of the day, we have the naval intelligence that on Friday last the *Florida* made her appearance near the mouth of Chesapeake Bay and the Maryland shore, where she, up to Sunday morning last, captured one schooner and six barks, all of which she burnt, except one that was ransomed, and on Monday she captured the steamer *Electric Spark*, bound to New-Orleans, which is also believed to have been burned. How much more damage she has done since then it is impossible to say; but, undoubtedly, she is in a region where, for a few days, she can commit great havoc among the coasting and other vessels running from New-York, Boston and other places, to the ports of our Southern seaboard. If she can move quickly, however, so can we. The fact of her appearance can at once be communicated by telegraph to Fortress Monroe, and from thence conveyed to our vessels along the Southern coast; and some of our swiftest armed vessels engaged in the blockading and transport service, as well as such other gunboats as may have been dispatched by the Navy Department, will at once give chase to the rebel.

The *Florida* had just come from Bermuda. We heard a very short time since that she was in the waters of the West Indies; but she has evidently been reserving herself, and moving quietly and secretly, for this raid in our immediate vicinity. Some ten weeks ago she was at Brest, in France, undergoing repairs. While there, the *Kearsarge* attempted to blockade her, but she evaded the blockade, and escaped to sea. A rebel paper of a late date—the Columbia (S. C.) *Carolinian*—gives us some particulars concerning her, from which we learn that her complement is 130 men and 18 officers. Her armament has not been altered since she went into commission, and consists of a 120-pound Blakely rifle gun amidships, some metal on the bow, and six broadside 68-pound Blakely rifles. Lieut. MANIGAULT MORRIS, of South Carolina, is in command of the *Florida*—her former Commander, Capt. MAFFIT, being now, according to our rebel authority, in a Confederate port, in command of a steamer owned by the State of Georgia—one of the fastest vessels afloat, and in every way adapted to the purpose of a blockade-runner. The total number of prizes captured and burned by the *Florida*, up to her present appearance, is twenty-eight, or about one-half of the *Alabama's* captures during her piratical career. Her tender, the *Tacony*, took twenty-one before being burned off the harbor of Portland, Maine. Half the value of each of these prizes is distributed among the officers and crew of the captor. The other half is placed to the account of the Confederate Government. The rebel writer describes the luxurious life of the *Florida's* crew. "Oysters, turkeys, and delicacies of every description, captured on the prizes, supply their larder, and these are served in the commonest messes of the ship, with silver knives and forks."

We cannot believe but that the *Florida* will soon be caught and her career suddenly cut short. The Navy Department has a splendid opportunity offered to it. Our gallant naval commanders have a chance such as rarely presents itself. We learn that several gunboats have already been started in pursuit. They have had an early start, and we hope will meet with a quick success.

Mayor Gunther on the Emergency.

We give prominence, this morning, to an extraordinary communication addressed by his Honor the Mayor to Gen. SANDFORD, and intended to be specially applicable to the emergency which the rebel raid has created. Suggestions from an official of the importance of Mr. GUNTHER ought to command attention at such a time as this. The Mayor takes the ground that self-interest is the synonym of patriotism, and having relieved himself of this axiom, he proceeds to tell Gen. SANDFORD what interpretation he puts upon the self-interest of New-York, and what is, thence, to be considered patriotic duty on the part of her citizens. In brief, Mr. GUNTHER protests against the State troops of New-York being removed from the City at the call of the Government, and gives as a reason for his protest the extreme probability of a recurrence of such riots as occurred last July—aggravated in the present instance by the dearness of provisions, and the suffering endured by the workingmen of New-York from a depreciated currency.

It is, perhaps, hardly worth while reminding Mr. GUNTHER that a year ago, so far from considering the presence of a military force desirable during the riots, he was one of the fiercest in denouncing the General Government for its usurpation of power in attempting to overawe the citizens of New-York. We may, however, without making any appeal to Mr. GUNTHER'S consistency, remind him that when he foreshadows a riot among the workingmen of New-York, as a consequence of the dearth of provisions, he plays the double part of a demagogue and a maligner of a class quite as loyal, and quite as amenable to authority as himself. He knows that, in spite of the aggravation of prices for all articles of common consumption, the honest workingman in this City has been able to command an almost commensurate increase in the price of his labor; and probably in no single season, within the lifetime of the present generation, has unskilled labor found as profitable a market as it has done in New-York during the present year. To ply this class, then, with arguments to justify tumult and insurrection is to play the part of a dangerous and unscrupulous demagogue; is to asperse the character of a vast industrial community; and is to give official sanction and countenance to the rebellion against which the General Government is contending.

Mr. GUNTHER is not even content with casting this insinuated reproach upon the citizens of New-York, but he pointedly offers a contrast between them and the people of other cities. He asks Gen. SANDFORD to remember that there are quiet and loyal communities where the militia can be spared without risk of tumult. But as for New-York, it must be kept in order by means of a powerful armed force, and its disloyal people taught fealty and order at the point of the bayonet. We must say that there never was less sign of disorder, or any feeling related thereto, than at this moment.

We commend this estimate of our citizens by Mr. Mayor GUNTHER to the especial consideration of those on whom it bears with most especial directness—the honest workingmen of New-York.

Lancastrian Law and Honor.

Mr. LANCASTER, the owner of the *Deerhound*, has been led, by the strictures upon his conduct, to write and publish a letter explanatory of it, and, as very often happens in such cases, he has put himself in rather a worse attitude than he was in before. He does not deny any of the facts of the case, viz.: that Capt. WINSLOW requested him to do what he could to save the *Alabama's* crew, and that he having picked up SEMMES and the rest, set off with all speed for the shores of England. But he says, "I was not aware then, and I am not aware now, that the men whom I saved were, or ever had been, Capt. WINSLOW'S prisoners." If he had only said that he was not aware then that such was the fact, we should have understood him as saying that he did not know that SEMMES had surrendered, which would not have been entirely improbable. But when he says that he is not aware of it, as he writes, he shows that he means that he is not aware that a man who has surrendered is a prisoner. He will hardly make people believe he is so ignorant as that. The man may escape afterward, but he is none the less a prisoner when he surrenders. And SEMMES was a prisoner as soon as he hauled down his flag. He undoubtedly had the right to try to escape; but so have all the rebels whom we hold here in safe keeping. He succeeded, and they have not; but he was as much a prisoner as they until he did succeed.

Mr. LANCASTER considers himself entirely free from blame, because Capt. WINSLOW'S request "was not coupled with any stipulation that I should deliver the rescued men up to him as his prisoners." "If it had been," says he, "I should have declined the task, because I should have deemed it dishonorable—that is inconsistent with my notions of honor—to lend my yacht and crew for the purpose of rescuing those brave men from drowning, only to hand them over to their enemies for imprisonment, ill-treatment, and perhaps execution." Oh! Honorable LANCASTER! who would rather let his friends drown than help to pick them up and put them on board the *Kearsarge*. If there had ever been any danger of "ill-treatment;" if the Libby Prison had been in Washington instead of Richmond, and the massacre of Fort Pillow had been committed by our troops instead of by the companions in arms of Capt. SEMMES, there might have been a shadow of an excuse for such a display of "honor" as this. But the words are nonsense. We don't believe Mr. LANCASTER would have hesitated a minute, whatever stipulation had been coupled with the request. We shall keep a better opinion of his humanity than he would himself give us.

All Mr. LANCASTER'S defence of himself for picking up the men, and of the men for taking refuge on his vessel, is wasted. No one finds fault with him for that. It is his taking advantage of Capt. WINSLOW'S confidence to steal away his prisoners which brings upon him the charge of dishonorable conduct. The only excuse which he gives for doing this is that he has been "educated in the belief that an English ship is English territory," and he adds: "I am, therefore, unable even now to discover why I was more bound to surrender the people of the *Alabama*, whom I had on board my yacht, than the owner of a garden on the south coast of England would have been if they had swam to such a place and landed there."

Mr. LANCASTER would make himself out thick-headed as well as inhuman. He ought to be able to see the very broad difference that it was by the sufferance of Capt. WINSLOW that he had picked any of them up. He must have known that WINSLOW did not intend to allow him to run away with them. Suppose it had been property instead of prisoners—bales of cotton instead of men—and he had picked them up in this way after the *Alabama* sunk, would he have thought for a moment that because his ship was "English territory," he could with impunity carry off the *Kearsarge's* prize. He might have done it, but he would hardly have undertaken to defend his course as legal and right.

It is quite clear that Mr. LANCASTER feels that he has played a mean trick, and he tries to drive away this uneasy feeling by assailing Capt. WINSLOW, as men are very apt to assail one whom they have wronged. His own question is pertinent, "Why did Capt. WINSLOW put confidence in that Englishman?" We presume Capt. WINSLOW has asked it himself more than once.

Mr. LANCASTER affects to think that Capt. WINSLOW let his vessel go because he did not dare to stop her, and vaporously alludes to the case of the *Trent*. He may be too thick-headed to see any difference between the two cases. We can only regret that his rapid stealing away prevented Capt. WINSLOW from teaching him the difference. The fact is that Mr. LANCASTER has taken the wrong tack. When a man has perpetrated a piece of successful knavery, if he boldly glories in it and laughs at the simplicity of those whom he has outwitted, he can oftentimes get a large portion of mankind to laugh with him. But if he undertakes to prove that it was no cheat at all, but simply a piece of ordinary fair trading, he disgusts every one.

Semmes as a Naval Fighter.

Firing at long range is the peculiar office of a rifle gun. "A quarter of a mile," even three-quarters of a mile, cannot be called long range. Why Capt. SEMMES thought fit to throw away the greatest advantage he possessed over Capt. WINSLOW, is a mystery. We would have noticed the fact before this, but there were no proofs to hand that the *Alabama* really had a rifle gun on board. It was known that, when in the West Indies, such a weapon was stowed in her hold, but no one could say positively that it was mounted and constituted part of her battery. Privateering does not need pieces of very long range, except they be such articles as are used by Custom-house officers in searching for contraband goods in passengers' trunks; or by pirates in hooking out costly furs from the wardrobe of the honest skipper's wife. T. A. BLAKELY, the English gun-maker, whose heavy artillery was reported to be a great failure in the hands of BEAUREGARD at Charleston, settles the point as to the *Alabama's* possession of a rifle. Writing to the London *Times*, under date of June 22, 1864, he says:

> "'J. G. G.,' in his very interesting letter, published in the *Times* of to-day, makes a slight mistake, which I shall feel greatly obliged if you will correct. He imagines the Blakely rifle on board the *Alabama*, weighed 16,000 pounds, the same as the 11-inch Dahlgren guns on board the *Kearsarge*.
>
> In reality the one Blakely rifle weighed less than half the two Dahlgren smoothbores pitted against it, making the odds four to one at close quarters. At long range the advantage would have been with the one rifled gun, for it could make tolerable practice at a distance a full mile further than the smoothbores.
>
> The *Alabama* had not one steel shot or shell on board. Any gun she had, even the little 32-pounders, could have fired steel shot through the *Kearsarge's* armor; no gun on earth could throw thin iron shell through it. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
>
> T. A. BLAKELY.
>
> Blakely Ordnance Company, Dear-lane, Southwark-street, S. E., June 28, 1864.

The question, then, arises whether Capt. SEMMES fought at short range through necessity or incapacity. *At three miles he could have destroyed the Kearsage*, whose 11-inch Dahlgren and smaller guns could hardly be used with much effect at that distance; certainly with a far less degree of force than at a quarter of a mile, which is exactly the distance at which the 11-inch is irresistible. If the quick thought of WINSLOW rendered it impossible for SEMMES to keep away, at rifle line, he is the better officer; but since the *Alabama* had, at least, speed equal to her antagonist, this seems unlikely. One of two things, then, is probably true: he either selected a quarter of a mile from want of thought, or Capt. BLAKELEY'S guns inspired him with little confidence—with less, in fact, than the rough tars of the *Excellent*. VOLTAIRE'S claim for the unrivaled worth of the British seamen would thus be, like most of his other writings, only true under certain circumstances.

There is one small chance of a third contingency. Perchance SEMMES intended to commit sucide, and meant to sink both ships by running through the *Kearsarge* hard-abeam. But he had a mass said, the papers tell us. Ah! he should have gone to confession first. Masses are only efficacious for repentant sinners, and are never offered for suicides. Should he need another, under similar circumstances, the Church might deny him Christian burial.

One fact admits of no question in relation to the fight, viz.: JOHN A. WINSLOW is an admirable officer, and Yankee sailors have not deteriorated in courage or ability since STEWART proved their mettle in the first *Ironsides*.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—To produce a piece called the "Sea of Ice" on such a night as last night, was a mockery, a snare and a delusion. All the rigors of the scenic artist failed utterly to impart the slightest coolness to the frozen zone, and it was quite apparent that *Barabas*, and the child, and the heroine, although pretending to be mortally stiff from exposure to hyperborean blasts, were, in fact, in a condition of exceeding limpiness, and might have been wrung out and dried with complete comfort to themselves. It was in the tropical scenes that the illusion became perfect. The fervid breath of the equator, laden with the delicate aroma of paint-pots and the seductive odor of newly-stirred dust, came gently through the house, and suggested that, after all, the people thereabouts might know what it was to be warm—which in itself was cooling. Fictitious ice on a very warm night is an affront to which the many draughts of Niblo's Garden cannot reconcile us. A good pantomime were preferable, because we know that the people who present it must suffer more than we do; whilst in such a play as the "Sea of Ice," the pretence of superior coolness is aggravating and intolerable.

Fortunately the attendance of Mr. WHEATLEY'S lieges is not determined by the state of the thermometer. The house, notwithstanding the temperature was handsomely filled, and the play received that amount of attention to which it is fairly entitled, although stale and familiar to the last degree, it is still one of the best romantic dramas now on the stage. The action is quick, and the changes of scene from the frost bound regions of the lurid North to the fervid realms of the vertical Sun, and thence to the civilized regions of the old World, afford unequaled opportunities for scenic display. These opportunities have been duly improved by Mr. WHEATLEY. The "Sea of Ice" receives its best rendering at Niblo's Garden.

The distribution of characters was entirely satisfactory, and was noticeable for restoring to us two favorite male artists—Mr. SHEWELL and Mr. PETERS. The bright particular "star" of the occasion was Miss LUCILLE WESTERN, a lady whose personal appearance is pleasing, and whose colloquial and pantomimic capacity is fully equal to the requirements of the play. She played the parts intrusted to her with taste and effectiveness, and will doubtless contribute to the future popularity of the piece.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—A sister of the lady to whom we have above referred, made her debut here last night in the "French Spy"—playing afterward in a piece of *diablerie* called a "Devilish Good Joke." When we state that Miss HELEN WESTERN is a well-looking lady, with a free and unembarassed presence in the airiest of garments, we have said all that is necessary of the first piece. Better qualities were displayed in the farce, and we are disposed to think that Miss HELEN'S talent will yet reveal itself in some such generally accepted form of work. We cannot close this brief notice without referring to the character of the audience assembled last night. Whenever the opportunity for a double meaning occurred, the denizens of the parquette seized it with a yell. The language, from the interpretation thus put upon it, verged constantly on the indecent, and must have embarassed the lady as much as it disgusted the respectable portion of the audience.

Musical.

Some months since we referred to the fact that Mr. SPENCER B. DRIGGS—whose name will be familiar to our readers in connection with the piano-forte and improvements he has made in its construction during the last ten years—had entered into an arrangement with a number of capitalists for the manufacture of instruments under his patents. The matter has since crystalized into a very solid corporation. The "Driggs Patent Piano Company," with a capital of half a million dollars, is already in active operation, and promises speedily to become one of the leading manufacturing interests of the metropolis. The warerooms of the company are at No. 3 Union-square, where, if circumstances should be favorable to the inquiring mind, it may be possible for the curious to see a few of the new pianos. The demand at present is so far in advance of the supply that it is with difficulty a stock of instruments is retained for the supply and satisfaction of the public. The Drigg's Patent Piano Company have, we believe, three manufactories, and will, in a short time, be able to turn out twenty-five or thirty pianos a week. Capital cannot materially hasten the mode of production, although in the end it has everything to do with the number produced. Every piano must go through a series of processes which require time for their completion. Especially is this the case with Mr. DRIGG'S instruments, which are professedly constructed on a principle that insures their improvement with age, like the violin. The labor market has not been in a very satisfactory condition of late. It has been disturbed by strikes and combinations for advanced prices that have—to say the least—been harassing to the manufacturer. These are now, fortunately, at an end. We learn with satisfaction that the Driggs' Company will, in a short time, be able to supply the market with a fair proportion of their wares. The importance of the piano trade can hardly be over-estimated. Now that a tax has been imposed on the use of the instrument, it is destined to be a source not only of pleasure to the community, but of very considerable income to the Government. Ten years ago it was calculated (rather liberally we think) that the piano trade of the United States amounted, or would soon amount to $50,000,000 per annum. However this may be, we trust that Mr. DRIGGS will come in for his just share of all that it is worth. For a number of years, extending over a period of three apprenticeships such as are usually considered sufficient to learn how to practice a craft, calling or profession, he has devoted himself to the one object of improving the piano. He has invented and reinvented almost every part of its internal structure, and, more than any other maker, has contributed to radical changes being brought into common acceptance and use. The originality of his ideas was of course a source of ridicule to other makers, and, in fact, it required a vast amount of hardihood and conscious knowledge for a gentleman with a theory to insist so tenaciously that the practice of the business for years had been a blunder. It remained only for the judicious mechanic to deny the soft impeachment, and first abuse and then use the ideas that offended him. A man of a less hopeful temperment than Mr. DRIGGS would have succombed to the hostility thus shown to every effort. Mr. DRIGGS, on the contrary, paid but little attention to the attacks made upon him. By a system of induction based on an original theory of acoustics, he quietly sought for truth in his own way, and found it. How to produce a large human sound from the piano—more grand and continuous than any yet known—was an early discovery with him. He had a glimmering of the idea in the tone-producing plan of the Cremona violin, and quickly adapted it to the requirements of the piano. But there was so wide a difference in the nature of the two instruments that the work of regeneration only commenced here. The perfected Driggs piano of to-day is a novelty in almost every particular of its construction, and represents the ripened fruits of many years of unflagging perseverance; the slow but steady growth of a living idea that could not be killed by the chilling blasts it had to encounter. It is strictly and truly an American piano; simple and effective in its general principles, and ingenious in all its details. The pianos now being made by the company are of the square and oval kinds, and from a careful examination of their merits we are persuaded that they cannot be surpassed. The tone is unusually rich and full; equaling in power an ordinary grand piano, and yet absolutely free from the harshness that is too often a concomitant of strength. Great Improvements have also been effected in the "action;" the one now used possesses many recommendations, and is pleasant and easy to the touch. Indeed, the many merits of the new instrument should be tested by all who take an interest in this highly important friend of the home circle. It will bear examination, and therefore we direct attention to it.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—The board held a regular meeting last evening. The Street Commissioners sent in a communication calling attention to the condition of the streets as left by the street contractors, plumbers, men employed to lay gas-pipes, &c. An ordinance was presented in connection with the subject requiring all persons who tear up the streets, for whatever purpose, to replace the same in good order, and cart away the dirt. The ordinance was adopted. The Mayor sent in two communications—the first vetoing the Brooklyn and Rockaway Railroad Grant, and the second disapproving of the resolution passed July 6, authorizing the purchase of 400 globe gas-lamps, to replace those now in use. The reason for the first veto was that citizens objected to railroad tracks in streets on the Heights; and the second, because the globe lamps were a mere experiment, and still required to be tested in cold weather. Both communications were appropriately referred.

THE MILITARY.—The officers of the Fifty-sixth Regiment, Col. J. Q. ADAMS, held a meeting last evening, at which orders were issued to the company commanders to fill up their companies to one hundred men as speedily as possible. If the regiment cannot recruit the whole number speedily, the companies will be filled up from the other city regiments. It is probable that to furnish the quota of 1,800 men required, one or two of the city regiments will be ordered out. The Major-General Commanding is in the country, and nothing definite can be known until he returns. The Twenty-eighth Regiment, also designated to go, is making arrangements to fill up the ranks.

FIRE IN THE BOWERY.—Building No. 98 Bowery took fire about 10½ o'clock last evening in the upper story, which was occupied as a window shade factory. The first floor is occupied by FAMBEL & BROTHER, dealers in Yankee notions. A BLUM, Jr., occupied the basement as a lager-bier saloon. Damage to building, $2,000; to stock, $3,000. Said to be insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. John Conness, M. C. from California; J. C. Davis, California; W. B. Scott, Ohio, and Lieut. G. L. Browning, U. S. Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Daniel Hooper, Boston; James Buchanan, Penn.; A. Goldie, Tautman, Niagara Falls, and T. N. Dale, Paris, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. D. W. Gooch, M. C., Mass.; Gen. N. J. Jackson, Hart Island, and Capt. J. N. Robinson and lady, New-Orleans, are at the Astor House.

WEST POINT.

Value of Home Discipline—A Lesson from the South—Board of Visitors—Table of Failures at West Point—Proportions of the South and the North—Causes—Necessity of Moral Control—Religion at the South—Bishop Polk.

THE BEECHES, Tuesday, June 28, 1864.

The year's study at West Point is finished, the Board of Visitors come and gone, Gen. MCCLELLAN made his speech, (a very good one,) and the Professors are taking their *siesta* after their labors. It is a suitable time to say something of West Point which has not heretofore been said. I have read most of the reports of the Boards of Visitors—Visitors who are generally incompetent for such a duty. The Visitors at West Point (official) should be men of science and learning; and especially men thoroughly acquainted with the military history of the country. They have, in fact, usually been politicians, or personal friends of the appointing power. If two or three men of science and letters out of five times that number can be found, it is quite enough to expect from the liberality of the Government. But I willingly let that pass. The stream cannot rise higher than its fountain, and since the people choose to intrust their Government with men of very little learning or science, it cannot be expected that they should be liberal patrons of what they don't understand.

Notwithstanding this the Board of Visitors for 1863 has furnished us with one document (prepared probably by the Adjutant of the Academy) which is invaluable as an instructive lesson to parents, teachers and legislators. It is a dry, statistical table, which, however, embodies a volume of moral and social truth, and throws great light on the social condition of the South, which produced the rebellion. This document is an exhibit of the whole number of Cadets admittted from *each State*, the number graduated, and the number *failed*. The proportion of *failures* in each State shows (as every observer of human nature must know) the *state of moral discipline at home*. From this table I will select ten of the States, (not the very new ones,) of the highest and lowest per cent. of failures. Thus:

States.	Whole number of Cadets.	Number graduated.	Number failed.	Per cent. of failures.
Louisiana	67	15	51	.761
Mississippi	51	14	37	.725
Georgia	139	44	95	.670
North Carolina	190	63	127	.668
Virginia	379	142	237	.615
Five States	826	278	548	.651

Thus, we find that these five great States of the South had furnished 826 cadets to the Military Academy, and graduated *one-third!* It is needless to say that Texas, Arkansas and Florida presented an equally melancholy picture; but being new States, I have excluded them. Now take some other States:

	Whole number of Cadets.	Number educated.	Number failed	Per cent. of failures.
Vermont	104	75	26	.250
Massachusetts	232	131	91	.392
New-Jersey	101	51	45	.446
Ohio	243	118	105	.432
New-Hampshire	178	47	28	.359
Five States	758	422	295	.410

In these States we find that out of 758 cadets, 422 graduated, and the failures were only 41 per cent. Vermont has only 25 per cent. Who would not be proud to be a Green Mountain Boy—whose home-culture fits him to be hardy, brave and virtuous?

But let us proceed with these dry facts. The Slave States furnished to West Point 1,782 cadets, and of these 1,141 *failed to graduate*, leaving 642 only to graduate. The Free States sent to the Military Academy 2,360 cadets, and 1,184 graduated. Such are the facts. If we take Louisiana, Mississippi and Georgia, we find, of 257 cadets, only 73 (or 30 per cent.) graduated; but if we take Vermont, New-Hampshire and Massachusetts, we find of 414 cadets, 253 (or 60 per cent.) graduated. The three Southern States have *double* the proportion of *failures* that the three Northern have. Was there ever a more striking moral before read to parents and legislators than this? Why did this great discrepancy exist? It is not owing to anything at West Point. The discipline and instruction are all equal and fair. The institution has often been under the control of Southern men. We cannot attribute it to any physical defects, for Southern young men are quite equal to their Northern competitors in physical strength and development. It can scarcely be attributed to any intellectual defects. I have studied and mingled with young men of the South, and never found them deficient in powers of perception or imagination. What is it, then? It is simply *the want of moral control*, which is absolutely necessary to diligence, obedience and self-direction. All who have ever traveled in the United States, or mingled with the people of the South, know exactly the reason of this. The institution of Slavery necessarily destroys the morals, and often the bodies, of the men. A few escape, and present fine examples of morals and culture. But they are the exceptions. If any one, a few years since, had visited Lexington, Ky., Lynchburgh or Richmond, Va., or any of the towns of the South, he would have found the great body of young men living an idle, reckless and dissipated life. They begin life generally with ungoverned tempers, uncontrolled despotism over their slaves, and a disregard of parental authority. They are sometimes converted to religion, as they are to their vices, by the impulses suddenly awakened by a new orator. But what is the religion which teaches that man may work, beat, sell and exile his fellow men? This was the teaching of PALMER, THORNWELL, Bishop POLK, and nearly the whole Southern clergy. The result we see in these tables. They speak as no human preacher can speak. They are plain as the proverbs of Solomon, and solemn as a voice from the grave. If we would see a striking example, look at that of Bishop POLK, of Tennessee. Converted under the preaching of Bishop MCILVAINE, he is an autocrat in the Church. A mitred Bishop, he owns scores of slaves; and when any danger to his walking property arises, he rushes to arms, becomes a General of a rebel brigade, and is finally carried to his grave by a cannon shot.

This brings us to consider the disloyalty which has given commanders and officers to the rebel armies from West Point cadets. There are two causes for this, and we have one of them before us. They never learned obedience in their youth, and if they graduated at West Point it was because their ambition (which in Southern men is very great) overcame their impulses. At home they were taught to be masters over all they saw, and also taught the superiority of the *State* to the nation. Either of these doctrines was fatal to any obedience to the national authority. The other reason was because West Point presented no counter-action to these false principles, except in the daily discipline of the academy. It was not the duty of anybody to teach ideas of nationality and loyalty. The academy was concerned only in instructing its pupils for the art of war, and *that* it did well. Hence when the secessionists told these young men that they owed loyalty only to their *State*, and that their States set up for independence, they found no difficulty in leaving the Government which had fed them, to become rebels at first, and then liars, robbers, and murderers. Such is the picture of the South at West Point—its brightest young men made utter wrecks for *the want of moral discipline at home;* failing in what common capacities, with diligence, might have done; and at last, led through treason to the dark catastrophe of disappointed hopes and irretrievable ruin.

If any patriot, any father, any Christian man would avoid for his children a fate like this, let him begin with obedience and discipline at home, and let him add to this, a respect for the rights of his fellow men; and, above all, a loyalty to God, and a practice of Christian virtues, which are above all that wealth, or pleasure, or ambition have ever conferred upon mortal man.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Obituary.

THE LATE COL. WINSLOW.

The funeral of the late CLEVELAND WINSLOW, Colonel of the Duryee Zouaves, took place at Trinity Church, on Sunday morning. Rev. Drs. DIX and WESTON officiated on the occasion. Owing to the lateness of the hour when the remains arrived on Saturday, it was impossible to make arrangements for a military escort, or to call together the Seventy-first Regiment, of this City, with which Col. WINSLOW was formerly connected.

Col. WINSLOW was born in Medford, Mass., and had attained his 29th year at the time of his death. He was the eldest son of the lamented Rev. Dr. GORDEN WINSLOW, and a nephew of Rev. HUBBARD WINSLOW, D. D., of this City. The now famous Capt. WINSLOW is a connection of the family. Col. WINSLOW had been engaged in business in this City when the rebellion broke out. He at once made ready to go with his regiment, when Gen. DURYEE proposed to him to raise a company of men. He did so, and was with the Duryee Zouaves during their two-years' campaign. On the Peninsula he frequently commanded the regiment, and after the battle of Antietam was unanimously appointed Colonel, for his brave conduct and distinguished services. He returned with his regiment more than a year ago, and at once prepared to raise another regiment. He has been in all the battles of the past year up to the battles near Mechanicsville, on the 2d of June, where he was wounded. He died at Alexandria, from its effects, on Thursday last.

As a soldier Col. WINSLOW was noted for his true soldier-like bearing, bravery but not rashness, skill in disciplining his regiment, and especially on the field of battle. Such was the efficiency and fine appearance of the Zouaves that they always ranked among the model regiments of the army. The highest praise has been accorded its Colonel by Gens. WARREN, MCCLELLAN, and other prominent commanders. As a man Col. WINSLOW was marked by every noble and true trait which makes the gentleman-soldier. Possessing elegant accomplishments, refined manners, a well-balanced mind, and fine abilities of an executive and discriminating order, an amiable disposition, affectionate and generous traits, he moved among his friends and the world, beloved, respected, admired. His personal appearance was strikingly handsome and attractive.

His death adds another sorrow to his afflicted mother, whose honored husband so lately lost his life while on his mission of mercy to the army. The dying Colonel breathed a wish to live, that he might see the war triumphantly closed, and then he could die content. He died in the full assurance of hope, and in the communion of the Episcopal Church.

The National Fast Day.

[Official.]

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas the Senate and House of Representatives, at their last session, adopted a concurrent resolution, which was approved on the second day of July instant, and which was in the words following, namely:

"That the President of the United States be requested to appoint a day for humiliation and prayer by the people of the United States; that he request his constitutional advisers at the head of the Executive Departments to unite with him as Chief Magistrate of the nation, at the City of Washington, and the members of Congress, and all magistrates, all civil, military, and naval officers, all soldiers, sailors and marines, with all loyal and law-abiding people, to convene at their usual places of worship, or wherever they may be, to confess and to repent of their manifold sins; to implore the compassion and forgiveness of the Almighty, that, if consistent with His will, the existing rebellion may be speedily suppressed, and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States may be established throughout all the States; to implore Him, as the Supreme Ruler of the World, not to destroy us as a people, nor suffer us to be destroyed by the hostility or connivance of other nations, or by obstinate adhesion to our own counsels, which may be in conflict with his eternal purposes, and to implore Him to enlighten the mind of the nation to know and do His will, humbly believing that it is in accordance with His will that our place should be maintained as a united people among the family of nations; to implore Him to grant to our armed defenders and the masses of the people that courage, power of resistance and endurance necessary to secure that result; to implore Him in His infinite goodness to soften the hearts, enlighten the minds and quicken the consciences of those in rebellion, that they may lay down their arms and speedily return to their allegiance to the United States, that they may not be utterly destroyed, that the effusion of blood may be stayed, and that unity and fraternity may be restored, and peace established throughout all our borders."

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, cordially concurring with the Congress of the United States in the penetential and pious sentiments expressed in the aforesaid resolution, and heartily approving of the devotional design and purpose thereof, do hereby appoint the first Thursday of August next, to be observed by the people of the United States as a day of national humiliation and prayer.

I do hereby further invite and request the heads of the Executive Departments of this Government, together with all legislators, all judges and magistrates, and all other persons exercising authority in the land, whether civil, military or naval, and all soldiers, seamen and marines in the National Service, and all the other loyal and law-abiding people of the United States, to assemble in their preferred places of public worship on that day, and there to render to the Almighty and Merciful Ruler of the Universe such homages and such confessions, and to offer to Him such supplications as the Congress of the United State have, in their aforesaid resolution, so solemnly, so earnestly and so reverently recommended.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand [L. S.] eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Firing on Railroad Trains.

IMPORTANT ORDER OF GEN. WASHBURNE.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT WEST TENNESSEE,
MEMPHIS, July 6, 1864.

Whereas, Railroad trains from Memphis to Saulsbury have been fired into frequently by Confederate soldiers and guerrillas within the last few days; and

Whereas, There are many persons along the line of the railroad and at Memphis who approve and encourage such murderous proceedings;

It is hereby ordered, That forty of the most prominent and better class of Secessionists in and between Memphis and La Grange be arrested, and that twenty of them each day be placed upon cars, in most conspicuous positions, one being placed each side of the engines; and no train will be allowed to leave Memphis without a "secesh guard," until this murderous business is desisted from.

It is known that several citizens of Memphis have publicly applauded this firing upon trains. They will be given prominent positions on cars, and quarters will be fitted up for them at White Station, where they will be tenderly cared for when not on duty on trains.

Brig.-Gen. HATCH, commanding the cavalry division, is entrusted with the execution of this order.

By order
Maj.-Gen. C. C. WASHBURNE.

How Fremont's Course is Regarded in England.

BURMINGHAM, Saturday, June 25, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am a thorough Abolitionist. I regard Slavery as the curse of the nation, and hope there will never be any peace or settlement of the present contention until it is entirely abolished. I have from the first fought the battle of the Union straight through against all the powers of the British nation, and am ready to die a thousand deaths in support of the integrity of the Union. Having made this declaration, the truth of which can be substantiated by thousands, I have to say that I am so disgusted with Mr. FREMONT's address in this time of the national peril, that I cannot in words express my contempt for it. I consider any man who would have signed that address no better than a rogue, a fool and a rebel, and that any who may be seduced to vote for him accessory to the views of the rebels. When Mr. BUCHANAN was nominated for the Presidency, I declared him to be a rogue, and that if the American people elected him to the office they would be punished by the Almighty for it. My view was in all respects just and right, and I am thoroughly convinced it is so on the present occasion. Were the reasoning of FREMONT just, it would be impolitic to use it now, but it is eminently fallacious, puerile and false, in fact, beneath contempt. I have the honor to be,

your most obedient servant,
SAMUEL ASPINWALL GODDARD.

Affairs in Europe.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LONDON, Saturday, June 25.

The Conference has ended. It has failed. There is a formal meeting to-day to exchange protocols and say good-bye, but the quarreling is over. The armistice is not extended, so that to-morrow the absurd fight begins again. The Danes blockade the German ports. The Germans proceed to take Alsen. The English newspapers threaten to send a fleet to the Baltic. RUSSELL and PALMERSTON do not say that. They only say the fleet is ready for anything that may be required. Lord COWLEY has asked the Emperor if he will take a hand at the game, and the Emperor says—Excuse me, I have one or two little affairs of my own. The air is full of the thunder of war. It begins to-morrow, so far as the Danes and Germans are concerned; but will Lord PALMERSTON go down to the House on Monday night and say, "We have telegraphed orders to the fleet in the Downs, and it is now in the German Ocean steaming for the Catigat"? When I hear those words I will believe it. When I read the sign manual of Victoria Regina Nostra to a declaration of war against the people of her ancestors, her dead husband, her two eldest daughters and their husbands, I will believe it. I admire the Princess of Wales very much. She is immensely pretty, and agreeable, and popular as she deserves to be; and Queen VICTORIA is as fond of her, no doubt, as mothers-in-law are apt to be; but will the Queen go to war with her own flesh and blood to save the Princess' father a few miles of barren rocks and swamp in Schleswig? When I hear the guns I will believe it.

The talk is war loud enough. What is more, funds are down—the Bourse is flat. Let us suppose, then, that war is really meant, and not a bluff game of the Ministry. What then? England will send a fleet to the Baltic until the Baltic is frozen. It will blockade the German ports, and keep English goods out of them, so that the Germans will be obliged to supply themselves, or get what they need from France, Holland and Belgium. England has nothing to gain by going to war, and everything to lose—but honor. With all the talk of war, therefore, I do not believe in it, because I do not believe in nations committing suicide. But as everything is possible, this steamer may take out a telegram of a declaration of war or its equivalent. Yet, the fact that Prince ALFRED and suite left England yesterday for a trip up the Rhine, does not look to me like sending the British fleet to the Baltic!

It is plain, however, that Prussia and Austria are not afraid of England. They do not depend upon commerce. They are not great naval Powers. Prussia, it is said, has iron-clads building in America. They have also thrown over the convention of Paris respecting privateers. If attacked by England, Prussia will issue letters-of-marque to whoever will take them. The Germans expect to involve England in a war with America. They rely upon the friendship of the Czar of Russia, who is now visiting his German relatives. Austria does not seem to have any trouble about Hungary, nor to stand in any great dread of Gen. GARIBALDI who, by the way, is rheumatic and not in the best condition to take the field.

On Monday all the papers connected with the conference will be laid before the House of Parliament, and we shall know what has been determined upon. Now we have truculent leading articles, a buzzing in the clubs, and tremors on the Stock Exchange. In a month Europe may be in a blaze from one end to the other.

The weather is so far favorable to the crops. The country is wonderfully prosperous. Each quarter's returns show increasing trade and revenue. There is grumbling about the large emigration from Ireland, but it must go on until the inducement ceases. The more that go, it is thought, the better it will be for those who remain. Russia moves the Poles to Siberia. England is not sorry to see her Poles, the Irish, move off of their own accord. Has it ever been suggested by any one that an arrangement might be made with the Emperor MAXIMILIAN to transport all the Confederates to Mexico—I mean, of course, those who will not take the oath of allegiance? It is worth thinking of, and a beginning might be made by shipping off Gen. LEE and his army, sending them down the York and James Rivers, and so over to Vera Cruz, with Gen. BUTLER to superintend the transportation. If the armies under LEE and JOHNSTON could be shipped off to Mexico or Central America, it might be a good thing for the new empire, which will need soldiers, and a good beginning toward the deportation of the entire rebel population of the Southern States. The cost would not be much greater than that involved in the prosecution of the war, and there would be no more trouble. There may be difficulties and objections which do not at the moment occur to me, but I cannot help thinking the project is as worthy of consideration as several which have been discussed in Congress. The war must be ended and the Union restored in some way, and the Russian method, as practiced in Poland and Circassia, and formerly by CROMWELL in Ireland, is simple and effectual.

A Wife Elopes with a Circus Clown.

A Mrs. JENNINGS, wife of Capt. JENNINGS, of the schooner *Idaho*, eloped from Norwalk, in Huron County, and joined at Detroit a man named JAMES REYNOLDS, the "People's Clown," of BRIEN & KING'S Circus. From the Detroit *Advertiser* we learn as follows:

Capt. JENNINGS found his wife with REYNOLDS at the Railroad House, in Detroit, and arrested the couple, sending them to jail. REYNOLDS soon got bail, and played clown that day in the circus. The next day JOHN HULL, VALLANDIGHAM's right bower, bailed the frail wife, and that afternoon REYNOLDS and Mrs. JENNINGS "put out."

Mrs. JENNINGS is apparently an accomplished young woman, and has been married about four years to Capt. JENNINGS, and has resided, until attracted by the seductive wiles of REYNOLDS, at Norwalk, Ohio. She has friends living at Wayne, in this State, with whom she has left a small child. She first became acquainted with REYNOLDS during a performance of the circus at Toledo, and at another time cohabited with him at Sandusky. When she found that the circus was coming to this city, she wrote to REYNOLDS that she would precede him, and put up at the Russell Hotel, where she would register herself as "Mrs. JAMES REYNOLDS," but it does not appear that she carried out the latter part of the programme.

We do not wish to screen REYNOLDS, who is a married man, from the effects of the position he occupies, but it is proper to state that the woman, while acknowledging her guilt, exhonerates him from all blame in the matter. She states, with an effrontery that would put to blush the most degenerate of her sex, that she became enamored of him, and resolved, if possible to share his future career. With this conclusion upon her mind, she gave her child to her mother and left with her paramour.

ARREST OF A FEMALE REBEL.—Mrs HOUGH, wife of WARWICK HOUGH, Adjutant General of the State of Missouri under CLAIB JACKSON, and more recently Captain and Assistant Inspector-General on the staff of the late Gen. LEONIDAS POLK, was arrested in this city yesterday by Capt. TALLON's detectives, and taken before the Provost-Marshal-General. She stated that she was on her way to Jefferson City to see her mother, who she heard was sick. Mrs. HOUGH was closely questioned by Capt. BURDETT, Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, and was quite frank in some of her replies. In her trunk a number of letters were found, and a small piece of the skull of a Union soldier, on which was written, "Wilson's Creek, December 31, 1861." Mrs. HOUGH said she had preserved this as a memento of the battle. She was sent to the Female Prison, and will be further examined by a military commission. The fact of a lady of refinement carrying about with her a piece of the skull of a human being, as an Indian wears the scalp of a slain enemy in his belt, is so repulsive to the finer feelings of our nature that we must regard Mrs. HOUGH as little better than savage. A short stay in the female Prison may modify her rancor toward Union soldiers, and teach her a lesson which she appears to have forgotten.—*St. Louis Democrat, July 8.*

NEW TELEGRAPH LINES FROM BALTIMORE.—The bankers and brokers of Baltimore, says the *Clipper*, are about constructing a telegraph between this and all other leading cities. The line will be over 550 miles in length, and an extra number of conducting cables will be sunk in rivers, so that if one or more should be dragged up or injured by a passing vessel, there will still be enough left to prevent the business from being interrupted. In the cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Washington and this city the company will have a complete system of city lines, and will have in each city from six to ten offices, in positions where they will be most likely to command business. There will also be "way" offices established at the principal intermediate points, and the routes will be through some of the largest interior towns of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Maryland. The proposed lines will have direct connection with three other lines, one of which, extending to Hagerstown, is now nearly completed and doing a profitable business, and the other two will be erected in a short time. Four wires will be put up and in operation at once, and more will be added as the business of the company increases.

THE ALLEGED CRUELTY TO SEAMEN ON BOARD THE AMERICAN SHIP ALBATROSS.—A paragraph appeared in the *Times* of the 14th inst., in reference to proceedings before the Newport magistrates against the two mates of the American ship *Albatross* for several acts of alleged cruelty to the seamen on board. The charges against the mates were then dismissed, the alleged offences having been committed on the Atlantic, and, consequently, the cases did not come within the jurisdiction of the magistrates. The latter, however, expressed a hope that the American Consul would inquire into the matter. In compliance with this request, an investigation has since been held before Mr. KNAPP, the Consul. After hearing the witnesses on both sides, the Consul reports that the charges were entirely unfounded, and that the crew were induced by designing persons to make complaints of cruelty in order, if possible, to extort money. *London Times, June 28.*

THE REBEL GEN. RODDY THREATENING DECATUR, ALA.—By an officer who arrived in the city last night from the front, we learn that the rebel Gen. RODDY, with a large force, is threatening Decatur, Ala. Gen. GRANGER is in command of the post, and he is making every preparation to hold his position. Regiments are being hurried to his support as rapidly as possible. If RODDY makes an attack upon the place he will meet with a surprise as complete as his repulse will be decided. He was well aware that the post was feebly garrisoned, and when he started his columns toward the town, he expected to meet with a very slight resistance. By this time Gen. GRANGER is fully prepared to welcome him. He feels secure in his position, and will prevent the rebel General from executing any flank movement in his rear.—*Louisville Journal, July 8.*

This is the Season of the Year when children are afflicted with dysentery and diarrhœa. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a safe and effectual remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

Thirty-five cents a bottle.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers,

Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.

Rest, Health and Comfort to Mother and Child.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic. Perfectly safe in all cases. We would say to every mother who has a suffering child, Do not let your prejudice, nor the prejudices of others, stand between you and your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used.

A Card.—Owing to the enormous advance in the prices, not only of the precious metals, but of every other commodity, I find it impossible to continue longer the sale of my Pens at old rates. This I regret exceedingly, as I had hoped to continue without change; but, having to buy gold at the present fabulous prices, this is no longer possible.

My friends and the public will give me credit, however, for having struggled long and hard against the universal pressure to depreciate the Government credit and currency. The advance now made is not enough to cover me, with gold at present rates; should it remain where it is, or go still higher, a further rise in prices must be made. In any case, however, I intend, as heretofore, to sell a better article for less money than it can be bought for elsewhere.

A circular, with engravings of all the sizes, styles and present prices, will be sent on receipt of letter postage.

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No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

JULY 11, 1864.

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FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY
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Three doors below Broome-st.

Burnett's Cocoaine dresses the hair perfectly, without greasing, drying or stiffening it,

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

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Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway,

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

HOPPING—TOTTEN.—On Sunday evening, July 10, at the residence of S. L. Hopping, Esq., by Rev. T. Walters, Mr. JACOB D. HOPPING and Miss ANNIE L. TOTTEN, all of Tottenville, L. I.

DIED.

ALLEN.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Sunday, July 10, of wounds received before Petersburgh on the 17th of June, Sergt. JAMES LAWRENCE ALLEN, Seventh Conn. Vols., aged 18 years.

His funeral will be attended from St. Paul's Church, Norwalk, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

ASHTON.—At Jamestown, Cal., on Friday, June 10, of paralysis, CYNTHIA A., widow of Robert Ashton, late of Brooklyn, L. I., in the 76th year of her age.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 7, of cholera infantum, GERTRUDE ELEANOR, youngest daughter of Henry T. and Priscilla M. Brown, aged 2 months and 14 days.

Interred at Greenwood on the 8th inst.

BEECHER.—Killed, at Cold Harbor, Va., on Thursday, June 2, Capt. SHELDON C. BEECHER, of the Monitor Company, 139th Regiment, aged 38 years.

CANTRELL.—On Saturday, July 9, LOUISA CANTRELL wife of John Cantrell, in the 51st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the M. E. Church, 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock.

FAIRCHILD.—On Saturday, July 9, LEWIS JUDSON, infant son of Lewis J. and Lizzie Fairchild.

FRASER.—On Monday morning, July 11, TILLIE L., youngest daughter of the late Joseph Fraser, aged 22 years.

Funeral services at her late residence, 56th-st., first house west of 6th-av., on Wednesday, at 11 A. M.

LUNDY.—On First day evening, RACHEL, relict of Eleazer Lundy, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on third day (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, George Ferguson, No. 9 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D. The remains will be taken to Friends burying ground.

PHELPS.—Killed on Thursday, June 16, at Lost Mountain, Ga., by a ball from a rebel sharpshooter, WILLIAM R., eldest son of Willard and the late Mary J. Phelps, in the 29th year of his age.

Thus in less than two years he has followed his youngest brother Isaac, who yielded up his life for his country. Pleasant in their lives, brave on the field of battle, in death they were not long divided.

How sleep the brave who sink to rest,
By all their country's wishes blest.

RAPELYE.—After a lingering illness, at his residence GEORGE RAPELYE, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 179 Clinton-st., on Tuesday, July 12, at 10 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Newtown, L. I.

RODGERS.—On Monday, July 11, LYMAN RODGERS, aged 66 years.

Funeral services will take place at the residence of Ira DuBois, No. 2 Hamilton-place, 51st-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 4 P. M. The remains will be taken to Catskill for interment.

SHARROT.—On Sunday, July 10, CATHARINE SHARROT, widow of the late John Sharrot, in the 81st year of her age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, July 12, at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, Staten Island. Railroad cars leave foot of Whitehall st at 1 P. M.

SAFFORD.—Suddenly, with disease of the heart, on Sunday, July 10, at his residence in Plainfield, N. J., Mr. NATHANIEL SAFFORD, in the 77th year of his age.

Funeral at 11 o'clock this day, (Tuesday,) the 12th inst.

UNDERHILL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 9, of cholera infantum, GEORGE, infant son of George W. and Mary S. Underhill, aged 1 year, 5 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, in Bedford-av., between Myrtle and Park avs., on Third Day, (Tuesday,) the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock.

VANDEVENTER.—On Sunday, July 10, ANNA HENRIETTA FIDDELAAR VANDEVENTER, youngest daughter of Abraham and Anna Maria Fiddelaar Vandeventer, aged 1 year, 4 months and 8 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, on 130th-st., near 4th-av., this day, (Tuesday,) the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAMS.—In Bloomingdale, on Sunday, July 10, of consumption, SARAH, wife of David Williams, aged 48 years, 5 months and 11 days.

Her friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) the 12th inst., at 4 o'clock, from St. Michael's Church.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
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EXTRA CLASS 327.—July 11, 1864.
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THIS LOAN IS AUTHORIZED by Act of Congress of March 8, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten or more than forty years from its date, at the pleasure of the Government.

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THE BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS is a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented, for use in the toilet, imparting beauty, comfort and health to the skin, cleansing the teeth, and preventing their ulceration and decay, perfuming the breath, and rendering it sweet and fragrant.

For the nursery, at this season of the year, the Balm is invaluable. It will in every instance prevent and cure those eruptions of the skin from which infants suffer so much in warm weather. A few drops poured into a basin of pure cold water will never fail to cure and sooth.

It is entirely free from any injurious matter, and may be used with the greatest safety and confidence by all mothers and nurses.

Price 75 cents per bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

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FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE,
Superior to any others in the following particulars:
They are more fire-proof.
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They are perfectly dry.
They do not lose their fire-proof qualities by age.
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IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
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CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
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OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS.
From the Journal of Commerce.

CRTARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear.

From the Christian Times.

SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

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Messrs. LORD, DAY & LORD, New-York.
Messrs. WAKELEY & READ, Central City, Colorado.

Mines, the celebrated Bobtail Fisk, and other well-known Lodes, including also a "Tunnel Claim" of 5,000 consecutive feet, or nearly a mile in lenth, directly on the Fisk Lode, commencing immediately opposite Black Hawk Point, at Black Hawk City. The whole property embracing 8,700 feet, of which 1,900 are developed claims, and 1,800 feet opened, and 5,000 feet tunnel claim, with a valuable quartz mill now running and in successful operation. The Bobtail and Fisk Lodes are considered the richest and best in the Territory, having yielded larger amounts of gold than any other in Colorado, which the following assay shows, made by Edward N. Kent, Esq., Chemist, United States Assay Office, New-York. Mint value, per ton of 2,000 pounds, Bobtail Lode, $744 46, is equal to $5,715 68 per cord; Fisk Lode, $341 21, is equal to $2,729 08 per cord. Beside the above, the company own 467 feet of valuable water power, having 21 feet fall, on North Clear Creek, half a mile below Black Hawk City.

The great advantage possessed by this company is in having a mill now in successful operation, and in a short time the company will have additional improved machinery capable of working 48 tons, or six cords of ore per day, from the Bobtail and Fisk Lodes, which are yielding from $800 to $1,200 per cord uniformly. The company confidently expect to commence paying at an early day a monthly dividend of One Per Cent. in gold. The stock can only be had for a limited period at the first subscription price, and judging from the constant demand to obtain it for investment, it must rapidly rise in value. The attention of capitalists and others is called to this company, believing that no stock has been offered in the market that possesses more intrinsic merit or is entitled to greater confidence in the community for a profitable, safe and permanent investment.

Subscription books of the company for only a limited number of shares, are now open at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Esq., No. 52 William-st., at the price of $5 per share, $3 to be paid at the time of subscription, and the balance ($2) payable on call, when the certificates of the stock are ready to be delivered by the company, or the whole amount can be paid at the time of subscription, at the option of the subscriber to the stock.

Parties who are desirous of securing any of the stock at the above low price, are informed that the company intend closing the books shortly, after which time no stock will be sold less than par.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.
SAN FRANCISCO

Incorporated under the laws of the State of California.
CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,
Paid in full, in gold coin of the United States.
D. O. MILLS, President. WM. C. RALSTON, Cashier.
LEES & WALLER, Agents, New-York City.
Offices, No. 33 Pine-st.

This Bank having been organized under the laws of the State of California, is prepared, with a capital of Two Millions of Dollars, to transact a general banking business at San Francisco. Will receive Deposits, buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange at San Francisco and New-York; will make collections throughout the States of California and Oregon, and the Territories of Washington and Nevada. Coupons of the State of California, and of counties and cities, will be cashed, or collected at current rates.

Bills of Exchange on the Bank of London, for amounts to suit purchasers, will be issued at San Francisco and New-York. Also, Exchange bought and sold on the leading cities of the United States.

STOCKHOLDERS IN THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, each liable to his individual property for an amount equal to his stock in this bank.

D. O. Mills,
Wm. C. Ralston,
R. S. Fretz,
J. B. Thomas,
Louis McLane,
Asa T. Lawton,
Wm. E. Barron,
Thomas Bell,
A. Hayward.
William Norris,
J. Whitney, Jr.,
O. F. Giffin,
A. J. Pope,
Herman Michels,
Fred'k Billings,
Geo. H. Howard,
H. T. Teschmacher,
Moses Ellis,
A. B. McCreery,
R. M. Jesup,
Samuel Knight,
A. C. Henry,
J. C. Wilmerding,
Wm. Alvord,
John O. Earl,
All of San Francisco.
Jacob Kamm, of Portland, Oregon.

The operations of the Bank of California will be upon a specie basis. Gold and silver bullion bought and sold.

No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, corner of Broad-st., N. Y.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY'S STOCK.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the above stock.

The road is 37 miles long, commencing at Joliet, in Illinois, and terminating at Chicago.

The total amount of the stock of the company is $1,500,000, the greater part of which has already been purchased by capitalists as a permanent investment.

The road has been leased in perpetuity by the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, as required by the charter obtained from the Legislature of Illinois, under which that company was reorganized, and is irrevocable.

The lease requires the payment of a rent monthly to the United States Trust Company, in the City of New York, sufficient to pay a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. of 7 per cent. per annum, free of United States Government tax, imposed or to be imposed.

As an additional security for the payment of the rent, 12-25ths of the gross receipts of the Chicago and Alton Railroad are irrevocably pledged for that purpose.

We recommend this stock to parties seeking a safe investment.

For further particulars, apply to
M. K. JESUP & COMPANY.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.

Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 650 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
DIRECTORS:

BENJAMIN LODER,
C. G. CORNELL,
BENJAMIN T. SEALEY,
CONRAD BRAKER, JR.,
WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
THOMAS McLELLAND,
JOHN S. MARTIN,
ROBERT DUNLAP,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,

Designated Depository and Fiscal Agent of the United States. Have for immediate delivery the various denominations of the National 10-40 Loan.

U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into 1881 Bonds.
E. C. ROBINSON, President.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury.

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.
THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,

Will receive subscriptions free of charge for the new Six per cent. Bonds at 106, Interest payable in gold.

D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 15, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated Union Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the Union Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said (late) bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption, within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the bonds and stocks of the City and County of New-York, due and payable Aug. 1, 1864, will be paid on that day by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain, at the Broadway Bank.

The transfer books will be closed TUESDAY, the 12th instant.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 7, 1864.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION OF $1,000,000
"RIOT DAMAGES INDEMNITY BONDS"
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
PAYABLE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the "Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable Aug. 1, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said Bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000
OF
"RIOT DAMAGES REDEMPTION BONDS"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million dollars of "Riot Damages Redemption Bonds," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7 of the Laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 4, 1864.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1877, and

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1879.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, (at the Broadway Bank) on Monday, the first day of August, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from Aug. 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Riot Damages Redemption Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 8, 1864.

KINGS COUNTY
WAR ENLISTMENT LOAN,
$1,000,000,
COUPON BONDS.
KINGS COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn, July 7, 1864.

Proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of Kings County, until 2 P. M., on
WEDNESDAY, July 20, 1864,
FOR
$1,000,000
OF
KINGS COUNTY WAR ENLISTMENT BONDS,

Issued by authority of Chapters No. 8 and 72 of the Laws of 1864, and by resolution of the Board of Supervisors, adopted May 3, 1864.

The Bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, dated Aug. 1, 1864, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, to wit.: On the first days of May and November. The principal will be due and payable as follows:

$200,000 on the first day of May, 1879.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1880.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1881.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1882.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1883.

The proposals must state the number of Bonds desired, the amount of premium PER BOND, and for which year maturing.

The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, on the first day of August, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively, when the bonds will be ready for delivery.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Kings County War Enlistment Loan," and be addressed to the County Treasurer.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if deemed necessary to protect the interest of the County.

THOMAS A. GARDINER, County Treasurer.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS
and
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
and
U. S. LOAN AGENTS.
NO. 38 WALL-STREET,

receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S. 10-40 LOAN, allowing the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS.

Also,

BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at market rates.

U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, on favorable terms.

KANSAS SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

We will receive bids for one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, ($125,000,) twenty-year 7 per cent. semi-annual coupon Bonds of the State of Kansas, to be opened at our office on the 20th inst., at noon. Principal and interest will be payable in New-York. The entire debt of the State of Kansas is at present only two hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars, ($248,000,) and is, by Constitution, limited to one million dollars. These Bonds may, therefore, be recommended as a specially desirable investment.

For further particulars inquire at our office.

ERNSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864. No. 8 Broad-st.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—We offer for sale $300,000 of the First Mortgage (Second Division) Bonds of this Company. The Bonds have 30 years to run, and bear 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York. They are part of an issue of $660,000, which are secured by a mortgage on 44 miles of road running from Cedar Falls to Iowa Falls, now under contract and to be completed this Fall.

The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad has been completed and in successful operation from Dubuque to Cedar Falls, a distance of 100 miles, for several years. The debt on this 100 miles is represented by $300,000 First Mortgage Bonds, $2,000,000 of Preferred Stock and about $1,000,000 of Common Stock. The Bonds now offered for sale are issued by and with the consent of three-fourths in interest of the Preferred Stockholders, as required by the articles of incorporation. The total annual interest on all the Bonds of the Company is therefore but $67,200, guaranteed by the earnings of 144 miles of road. The contract for building the extension of 44 miles was made on most favorable terms, and the materials and equipment secured before the late great advance in prices.

The Company has a valuable land grant of 3,840 acres per mile.

$360,000 of the Bonds have been subscribed for by Stockholders of the Company, and the balance are now offered to the public on favorable terms.

For further particulars, apply to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.,
or to M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE, CORNER MOTT-ST.

ELECTION.—AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION held at the office of this Company on the 4th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected a Board of Directors for the year ensuing:

DIRECTORS:

ISAAC O. BARKER,
OLIVER W. WOODFORD,
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
GEORGE J. HAMILTON,
JAMES Y. WATKINS,
DAVID H. McALPIN,
SAMUEL RAYNOR,
JOHN ROBINSON,
SMITH BARKER,
WILLIAM PEET,
MERRIT H. SMITH,
JOHN ASH,
JONATHAN PURDY,
JOHN B. SIMPSON,
DAVID MAHANY,
JACOB MILLER,
JOSEPH WHITFIELD,
HARRISON HALL,
WILLIAM SIMPSON,
JAMES L. STEWART,
CHAS. D. BAILEY,
S. R. COMSTOCK,
ALBERT BALL,
EDWIN A. HOPKINS,
JOSEPH ROSE,
EDGAR M. CRAWFORD,
S. P. SQUIRES,
R. E. PETERSON,
S. S. VANDERHOFF,
JOHN SHORT,
DAVID ARMSTRONG,
ROBERT LATON.

At a meeting of the Directors, held immediately after the election, ISAAC O. BARKER was unanimously elected President, and CHARLES D. BAILEY, Vice-President. By order,

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., corner Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURsuance of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., held on the 21st of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in the said company on the 12th day of July next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every six shares of stock then held by each stockholder. Certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same on and after the 1st of August next. No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share; but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of July, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the company.

By order of the board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 84 Wall-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT AT the drawing this day had of twenty-five bonds of this company for redemption out of the sinking fund, the following were drawn, viz.: Nos. 13, 53, 63, 83, 88, 95, 99, 129, 168, 216, 234, 429, 459, 494, 594, 637, 772, 816, 891, 1,068, 1,187, 1,335, 1,357, 1,364, 1,489, and that the same will be paid in gold on the 1st day of July next, on presentation at the office of the company. Bonds must be presented for payment within ten days after the 1st day of July next, under penalty of forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing.

JOHN WATT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1864.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, June 14, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT UNTIL further notice, the Continental Bank of New-York City will act as the N. Y. transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company's stock. The bonds and coupons of the Company will be paid at the Continental Bank as they mature, on presentation. The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Income Bonds of 1854, maturing July 1, 1864, will be paid as above.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 1864.

HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES for first mortgage bonds of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company (Eastern Extension) are hereby notified that this Company is now prepared to issue its bonds in exchange therefor under the agreement made with the bondholders on the 23d of December, 1862, at the office of Messrs. Weston, De Billier & Co., No. 24 Exchange-place.

CHARLES L. WOOD, President.
THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY,
COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
ROOM NO. 20, THIRD FLOOR,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from the 15th of July inst., at 2 P. M., until Aug. 1, at 10 A. M.

G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
Subscriptions received to the
NATIONAL 10-40 LOAN.

All the various denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery. One-eighth commission allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.

U. S. SECURITIES of all descriptions purchased and for sale.

COLLECTIONS made on Washington and on all other points of the United States and Canada, at low rates and quick returns.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
Converted into 1881 Bonds.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000,
DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, JULY 5, 1864.—The FARMER'S BANK OF HUDSON has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the PARK BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the American Exchange Bank as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY ENtitled to scrip of 1862 are requested to collect and receipt for the same immediately, to avoid its forfeiture.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking Office, on TUESDAY, the 12th inst. Poles open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS INS. CO.,
No. 100 Broadway, July 5, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
of this Company have declared a semi-annual
DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT.,
free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, 11th instant.

FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SUCCESS OIL COMPANY,
No. 137 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 7,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1864.

The Trustees have this day declared a monthly dividend of two and one quarter (2¼) per cent. on the capital stock, from the earnings for the month of June, payable on and after July 15. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to 16th July.

E. A. VANDERHOOF, President.
WM. F. SHIRLEY, Treasurer.
Trustees—E. A. Vanderhoof, Geo. W. Williamson, J. Clements Stocker, J. B. Wallace, Wm. F. Shirley.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., July 11, 1864.

The Board of Directors of this company have declared a cash Dividend of Five Per Cent., and an extra cash Dividend of Three Per Cent., both payable at the usual place, on and after 1st August next, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will close on the evening of 20th inst., and reopen on 2d of August.

GEO. H. RUSSEL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS.,
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1864.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
NET SURPLUS, July 1, 1864	68,078 62

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. free from Government tax, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

BRIGGS' GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 3.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

A dividend of One per Cent. for the month of June has been declared payable at the office of the company, No. 81 John-st., New-York, on and after July 16, 1864, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
PLEASANT VALLEY GOLD COMPANY.

A Dividend of One Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this company has been this day declared by the Trustees, out of the net earnings of the month of June, 1864, payable on the 20th July, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & COMPANY, 59 Exchange-place, N. Y.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864. A. L. PURVES, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1864.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., July 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. for the past six months, free of Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on the 21st inst. whose names are on the Stock Ledger on the 16th inst.

Dividend payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.'s office, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 25th inst.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the morning of the 13th inst. until the morning of Friday, the 29th inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors of this company held the 8th day of July, 1864, a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. was declared on the common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the transfer office of the company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from July 15 to Aug. 1.

B. S. GBLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 8 Wall st.,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

AGENCY ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 62 WALL-ST., July 5, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared by the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, payable on demand. New-York shareholders will be paid at this office.

JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building,) has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on 8th inst.

JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 162 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1864.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND—THE DIRECtors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THIS declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent, payable to the stockholders on demand, free of Government tax.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., free from Government tax, upon the old Capital Stock, payable on and after July 8, 1864.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY—DIVIDEND.—THE Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., free of Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st., June 29, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., without tax, payable on and after the 5th prox.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 11th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 67 Wall-st., New-York, July 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

INSURANCE.

GREAT WESTERN
(Marine)
INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 39 William-str
NEW-YORK.

BRANCH OFFICE IN LONDON.
BRANCH OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL.

Authorized Capital	$5,000,000
Cash Capital and Surplus	2,052,253
Assets, Jan. 1, 1864	2,902,145
Dividend paid Policy Holders and Stockholders to date	3,275,000

A LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNT IN LIEU OF SCRIP DIVIDEND allowed to those who prefer it at the inception of the risk

Losses adjusted and paid in London on shipments to Europe.

Losses also paid in gold when the premium is paid in gold.

DIRECTORS:

W. C. Pickersgill, of W. C. Pickersgill & Co., New-York, and of Fielden Bros. & Co., Liverpool.
William H. Guion, of Williams & Guion, New-York, and of Guion & Co., Liverpool.
Samuel D. Babcock, of Babcock Bros. & Co., New-York, and of B. F. Babcock & Co., Liverpool.
James M. Brown, of Brown Brothers & Co., New-York, and of Brown, Shipley & Co., London, and Liverpool.
N. Chandler of J. Munroe & Co., New-York and Paris.
George W. Hennings, of Hennings & Gosling, New-York and of Hennings, Gosling & Co., Liverpool.
W. Butler Duncan, of Duncan, Sherman & Co., N. Y.
Henry F. Spaulding, of Spaulding Hunt & Co., New-York
John L. Aspinwall, New-York.
John Allen, New-York.
James Benkard, of Benkard & Hutton, New-York.
Gustavus Kutter, of Loeschigh Wesendock & Co., N. Y.
L. H. Brigham
John A. Mecke, New-York.
John R. Gardner, New-York.
Wm. M. Evarts, of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, N. Y.
Robert Spedding, of Henry A. Swift & Co., New-York.
J. B. Johnston, of J. Boorman, Johnston & Co., N. Y.
Frederick C. Gebhard, of Schuchardt & Gebhard, N. Y.
Samuel B. Caldwell, of Caldwell & Morris, New-York.
Wilson G. Hunt.
John J. Crane, of Bucklin & Crane, New-York.
J. Pierpont Morgan, of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., N. Y.
George W. Bee, of Williams, Bee & Co., New-York.
William Wright, of R. L. Maitland & Co., New-York.
Emil Heinemann, of Heineman & Payson, New-York.
Thomas Slocomb, New-York.
George A. Phelps, Jr., of Chamberlain, Phelps & Co., N. Y.
M. A. Sorchan, of Sorchan, Allien & Diggelmann, N. Y.
Douglas Robinson, of Robinson & Cox, New-York.
Edward Von Der Heydt, of J. W. Schmidt & Co., N. Y.
David P. Sellar, of Dennistoun & Co., New-York, of Dennistoun, Cross & Co., London.
Charles G. Landon, New-York.

RICHARD LATHERS, President.
JOHN A. PARKER, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER MACKAY, 2d Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

THE COMPANY REFERS IN EUROPE TO
City Bank of London, London.
Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., London and Liverpool.
Messrs. Fielden Brothers & Co., Liverpool.
Messrs. B. F. Babcock & Co., Liverpool.
Consolidated Bank, Manchester.
Messrs. J. F. Jamieson & Co., Glasgow.
Rougemont De Lowenberg, Esq., Paris.
Messrs. John Munroe & Co., Paris.
William Iselin, Esq., Havre.
Michiels Loos, Esq., Antwerp.
Messrs. John Louis Lemme & Co., Antwerp.
Messrs. John Berenberg, Gossler & Co., Hamburg.
Messrs. Van Regnen & Co., Amsterdam.
Messrs. Carl F. Plump & Co., Bremen.

BALTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICES:
NO. 650 BROADWAY AND NO. 54 WALL-ST.

This Company insures buildings, vessels in port, merchandise, farm houses, barns, household furniture, and other personal property, against loss and damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
WILLIAM S. CORWIN, President.
WILLIAM H. KIPP, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.

WM. S. CORWIN,
EBENEZER H. PRAY,
ROBERT DUNLAP,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,
HENRY P. DEGRAAF,
CHARLES HUDSON,
JOHN W. SAGEMAN,
JAMES W. TRASK,
JOHN S. MARTIN,
PEARSON S. HALSTEAD,
WALTER W. PRICE,
THOMAS McLELLAND,
JOHN H. JAMES,
RUSSELL CRANE,
CONRAD BRAKER, JR.,
NATHAN CLARK,
HENRY SILBERHORN,
ALBERT WEBB,
JACOB FINK,
JOHN N. HAYWARD,
WM. TILDEN,
HARFORD B. KIRK,
J. H. JOHNSTON,
AMOS C. LITTELL,
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
WM. P. DAVID,
PATRICK DICKIE,
TRISTRAM ALLEN,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,
R. M. VAIL.

CLINTON FIRE INSURNCAE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

CAPITAL	$250,000
Assets June 1, 1864	304,589
Losses and Liabilities Unpaid	None

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,
Effingham Townsend,
Charles R. Swords,
John Penfold,
D. Henry Haight,
Joseph Lawrence,
Leonardo S. Suarez,
Silas Bronson,
A. R. Eno,
John Watson,
Samuel Willets,
S. T. Nicoll,
George Griswold, Jr.,
Noah S. Hunt,
Thomas Small,
George A. Townsend,
Don Alonzo Cushman,
U. J. Smith,
Sylvester L. H. Ward,
Alve. E. Laing,
Robert M. Bruce,
John Scott Boyde,
A. Yznaga del Valle,
Lawrence Turnure,
Henry S. Leverich,
Jacob Van Wagenen,
John R. Willis,
Preston H. Hodges,
Walter Barnes.

Insure all kinds of property at the lowest rates.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Cor. of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.

SIX PER CENT interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

All moneys deposited on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.

ASSETS..............$1,023,668 64

ALL MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL BEAR INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Six per cent. interest allowed, free of Government tax, on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.

Bank open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. Bank Books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

JULY INTEREST, 1864.

Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, and at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 21.

Interest not drawn will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, Secretaries.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., corner VARICK.
ASSETS—$1,215,275 59.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six Per Cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before the 20th July will draw interest from July 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now, or on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 THIRD-AV.

Deposits received to the 11th of July will draw interest from the 1st July.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS D. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 18. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. The July dividend will be paid free from Government tax. Moneys deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

R. H. BULL, Sec. THOS. CHRISTY, Pres.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.—CORNER OF 8th-av. and 42d-st. Open daily. Interest Six per Cent. Deposits made before the 21st of July, draw interest from the 1st of July.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES B. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENTS
IN THE
CITY OF DAVENPORT, IOWA.

$250,000 worth of unimproved real estate in the above city for sale or exchange at low prices. The income from the above is at present over 10 per cent.

$72,000 worth of city lots.

1,350 acres prairie lands in Iowa for sale, from $1 to $5 per acre.

MONEY WANTED
on improved real estate in Davenport, Iowa, at 7½ per cent. payable quarterly in New-York.
Security double the amount of loan.
Insurance equal to amount of loan.
Apply to THEODORE R. WETMORE,
No. 31 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

WHARF PROPERTY.

Valuable wharf property and water right for sale, together with half the block of land between Horatio and Gansevoort sts., being the block of land next to the market property now purchased by and belonging to the City. Apply to EDWARD GREEN, Executor.
No. 521 West-st.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated in Montclair, N. J., on Orange Mountain, ¾ mile north of Llewellen Park, commanding the entire view from Piermont to Sandy Hook, including New-York City and Bay; ¾ mile from Montclair Depot: 1 hour (15 miles) from New-York; 7 trains per day; the finest natural formation of land for a building site in the vicinity of New York, containing lawn, grove, garden, fine mountain spring, with from 6 to 20 acres land, as wanted. The house is new, containing 16 rooms, with every modern improvement; hot and cold water throughout; butler's pantry, bath-room, laundry, water-closet, marble mantels and wash-bowls, furnace, &c. Terms satisfactory. For full particulars apply to H. NASON, No. 3 Bowling-green.

REMSEN-ST., BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, house, lot and stable. An elegant stone front and stone cornice, 4 stories; house built in the best manner; house 32½ feet front by 60 and 70 feet deep; lot 32½ by 150, and passage way 15 additional; stable 32½ by 40. To any person desirous of purchasing a superior establishment, this is a most favorable opportunity. The hall is 17½ feet wide, laid with Italian marble. Any portion of the furniture, which is equal to new and of costly make, can be had with the house. The situation is unsurpassed. A material portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Persons desirous of buying can learn further particulars by application to P. HONDLOW, Montague-st., Mechanics' Bank Building.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY-SEAT IN WESTCHESTER County, 16 miles from the City Hall, very accessible by railroad, &c. Mansion is of stone, built in the best manner, in excellent order, about 50x50 feet; hot and cold water bath, closet, &c. Stables, barns, carriage-houses, cider-press, grapery, ice-house, &c. Water in abundance, fish-ponds, &c. Eighty acres of upland, salt-meadow and woodland, all in fine order. Fruit and vegetables in great abundance. The whole a most desirable place. There is a cottage on the place, now rented for $300 per annum; also a farmer's cottage. Situation perfectly healthy. Price $50,000. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT.—3,600 ACRES, NINEty miles from the City, seven miles from the Delaware and Hudson Canal, ten miles from Erie Railroad, two saw mills, large tannery, twelve dwellings, store, blacksmith-shop, &c., &c. If a party with sufficient capital to lumber it rapidly, a large proportion of the price will be taken in a per centage upon the lumber sold without interest; balance on bond and mortgage, with seven per cent. interest, semi-annually. Timber chiefly hemlock, oak and pine. Inquire of W. L. BARNES, Agent, No. 362 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1½ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated at Leroy, N. Y., suitable for a private residence on boarding-house; located in the most eligible part of the village; the land is about 300x700 feet, well laid out in walks, &c., with fine shade and a great abundance and variety of fruit trees; the house is built of stone and brick in the most substantial manner, and is about 46x52 feet. This property will be sold at about one-half its original cost. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN YONKERS, ONE OF THE MOST desirable places on the Hudson; there are more than two acres of ground abundantly supplied with the choicest fruit trees and shrubbery; the house is large; the view unsurpassed, commanding the river as far as below Staten Island; the neighborhood is the most select, containing the residences of gentlemen of means, generally doing business in the City. For information apply to or address EDGAR & LAURENCE, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Flatbush, Long Island. Gothic house, with all the modern improvements, together with fourteen acres of land, ornamental and fruit trees, grapery, greenhouse, &c. The above-named property is very desirable, being only 3½ miles from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn City Railroad cars passing the premises; also having a front on the new City Park. For particulars, inquire of
JOHN LEFFERTS, Flatbush.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY HANDsome country seat on the Hudson River, five miles north of Hyde Park, containing 35 acres, with all kinds of fruit; the outbuildings are of the most expensive kind; horses, carriages, wagons, harness, &c., &c., for sale, together with the furniture in the house. Apply to PRATT, LOMBARD & CO., No. 22 John-st., or to WM. MALLORY, Staatsburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ON NORTH SHORE, STATEN Island, a very handsome cottage house, containing nine rooms, with gas, in perfect order; barn, &c.: plenty of fruit and shade trees; grapery, &c.; location first-class, and within eight minutes' walk of the landing; price $5,000. Address M. S., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

GOLD PRICES—GREAT BARGAINS.—For sale—20 dwellings, 7 stores, 500 lots, acre plots, and small farms, at and adjoining East New-York; above is strictly first-class property, for investment or residence, and will be sold at old gold prices. CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York, or H. A. MILLER, No. 74 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, at Linden Hill, Newtown, within one hour's walk of the Brooklyn ferries; about one-half an acre of land, two-story house with wing, 9 rooms, plenty of choice fruit, grapevines, shrubbery, shade trees, &c.; fine location; price $3,000, part can remain. Inquire of E. CROLIUS, No. 27 Park-row.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT HOUGHtenville, New-Jersey, one hour from city; good house and stable, 2½ acres of land, large shade and fruit trees in abundance, large grapery; 10 minutes walk from depot; price $5,000. Furniture, horse, carriage and tools can be had cheap. Apply to A. ADAMS, No. 266 West 13th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE PLACE OF ABOUT SEVEN acres of land, with large stone house, all in fine condition; plenty of fruit, fine garden, excellent water; a desirable location and good neighborhood in New-Jersey; twenty minutes from New-York and two minutes' walk from the depot. H. D. LOW, No. 24 Vesey-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE.—I OFFER FOR SALE MY RESIdence on Round Hill, Northampton. The buildings, the fruit, the grounds and the site constitute it one of the most desirable establishments in the country. Price moderate; payments easy. L. MALTBY.
NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 28, 1864.

10.000 ACRES OF VALUABLE LANDS for sale or exchange in Jefferson and Lewis Counties, State of New-York, being part of a large tract of land located on the Black River, and well populated. For full particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 166 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO MARBLE STORES IN MAIDen-lane, near Pearl-st., fronting both on Maiden-lane and Fletcher-st. A. G. ROGERS, 4 Pine-st., Room 22.

TO LET.

TO LET—FOR A BUSINESS OF FIRST REspectability, a desk and office privilege, in an eligible, pleasant front office, on second floor of a fine building on Broadway, between Dey and Liberty-sts. For terms, which, to a first-class tenant, will be moderate, address Box No. 500 Brooklyn Post-office, stating name and business in full.

A FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKLYN will be let for a period of two months; the house is a three story brick, with modern improvements, convenient to the cars and Wall-st. Ferry. Address C., Box No. 1,455 New-York Post Office, with real name and place of business.

TO RENT ON FIFTH-AV.—AN EXTRA-SIZED house, elegantly furnished, with large bed-room on first floor, to a small private family, for one or more years, at $10,000 a year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—IN 5TH-AV., AN EXTRA SIZED house, elegantly furnished, with large bedroom on first floor, to a small private family, for one or more years, at $10,000 a year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORE TO LET—NO. 242 CANAL-ST., OPPOsite Earle's Hotel, and near Centre-st. Size of store and basement, 54x22; occupied as a paint store. Inquire on the premises.

STORAGE LEASE FOR SALE.—FIVE years unexpired lease of storage warehouses, (suitable for bonding,) in a desirable locality. Address STORAGE, Box No. 4,692, New-York Post-office.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE IN Brooklyn (1st or 2d-place preferred) for one year or more, from Sept. 1, 1864. Communication forwarded to J. V. W. V., Box No. 270 New-York Post-office, will meet with attention.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORner property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR THE Winter a first-class four-story house, fully furnished. Address E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL parties having claims against the City, incurred by direction of the Special Committee appointed by the Common Council to make arrangements for properly celebrating the late anniversary of our National Independence, that they are required to present or transmit such claims, properly verified, to the undersigned, Chairman of the said Special Committee, on or before WEDNESDAY next, the 13th inst., at No. 8 City Hall.

PETER MASTERSON, Chairman,
No. 8 City Hall.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertaiment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE,
Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it; and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (180th edition, 430 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations,) upon Debility, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Sexual Diseases. European hospital practice, the Author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1, or consult the Doctor, 173 Broadway, up stairs, New York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Et. Unis, Germandie Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS.—White rags, 10 cents per lb.; colors and woollens, 3 cents; books and newspapers, 3 cents; old brass, 24 cents; copper and pewter, 30 cents per lb.; lead, 10 cents, at No. 15 New Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MORTAR SHELL.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 8, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 1st day of August, 1864, for 8-inch mortar shell, to be delivered in the following quantities, at the under-named arsenals viz:

At Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, 5,000.
At Watervleit Arsenal, New-York, 10,000
At New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, New-York, 20,000.
At Alleghany Arsenal, Pittsburgh, 10,000.
At Washington Arsenal, D. C., 5,000.

These projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual; the tensile strength of the iron to be not less than 14,000 pounds per square inch.

Drawings can be seen at any of the United States arsenals.

The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, and are to be delivered at the arsenals free of charge for transportation or handling.

Bidders will state the rate at which they will deliver. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of projectiles they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this Department to be capable of executing the work proposed for.

Should any party obtaining a contract offer shell other than those cast in his own foundry, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above-named arsenals. Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——— ——, in the county of ————, and State of ————, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case of the foregoing bid of ———— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of the advertisement, dated July 8, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said ———— shall fail to enter into a contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ———— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

{ Given under our hands and seals
{ this —— day of ——, 186-.

Witness: [Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above-mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for eight-inch Mortar-shell."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
NO. 4 STATE-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) WILL BE received by the undersigned, until 4 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

2,500 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids; the flour to be in round-hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

1,200,000 pounds FAIR to PRIME COFFEE.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of six styles, as follows:

1st. Green, in original bags.
2d. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.
3d. Green, and packed in double sacks of one-hundred pounds each.
4th. Roasted, in double sacks, as above.
5th. Roasted, in barrels, as above.
6th. Roasted and ground, in barrels, as above, the barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.

Parties offering to furnish Coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full chop-samples, in the green state, of all the coffee they propose to furnish, and will name the variety of coffee they offer.

250,000 pounds of clean, dry, BROWN SUGAR.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of the following styles:

1st. In original packages.
2d. In barrels; to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head lined;

100 barrels "C" SUGAR: barrels as above.

NEW POTATOES—Such quantity as may be required during the month of July, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary well-coopered barrels.

NEW ONIONS—Such quantities as may be required during the month of July, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

5,000 gallons Sauer Kraut, to be put up in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples to be seen at this office.

5,000 gallons Curried Cabbage, barrels as above.

Bidders are at liberty to extend their offers of Sauer Kraut and Curried Cabbage, through a series of months, naming the quantity they can deliver each month, and prices.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour and Sugar must be in neat boxes of card board or tin, fully labelled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and C. S.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 18th inst., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles:

Woolen Gray Blankets, army standard, to weigh five pounds and measure 7 feet by 5 feet 6 inches, (with the letters U. S. in black, 4 inches long, in the centre.)

Woolen Stockings, made with fashioned toes, without seams, army standard, to weigh three pounds per dozen.

Army standard samples of each of the above articles can be seen at this office, to which deliveries must *strictly conform*. Bidders must state in their proposals the price, (which must be given in writing as well as in figures,) the *quantity*, and *time of delivery*.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and when the bidder or guarantors are not known at this office to be responsible men, they must be certified to as being such by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not *fully comply with the requirements* of this advertisement *will not be received.*

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, and bids must be indorsed with the name of the article bid for.

G. H. GROSMAN,
Asst. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVIORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, the name of the person offering the same, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 14, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

Houston-street, from Avenue D to the Bowery; Forty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue; Forty-eighth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue; Thirty-second-street, from Second to Third-avenue, and William-street, from John to Fulton-street.

The form of the proposed agreement, and blanks for the bids, can be obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, July 2, 1864.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BLANKETS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, July 15, 1864, for the delivery at the New-York agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York, of FIFTY THOUSAND CAVALRY BLANKETS.

The blankets must be of the following descriptions, viz.: of pure wool, close woven, of stout yarns, Gentian blue, with an orange border three inches wide and three inches from the edge, and the letters U. S., six inches high, orange color, in the centre of the blanket. Each blanket must be 75 inches long by 67 inches wide, and of the weight of 3.1875 pounds, or, say 3 3-16 pounds, on which a variaton of 0.1875, or 3-16ths of a pound, may be allowed. They must be single, and not in pairs, and be packed in cases of one hundred blankets each.

They are to be inspected at the factory where made, but must be delivered at the New-York agency free of any charge to the United States for transportation or handling, and none will be accepted or paid for except such as pass the inspection of and are approved by the United States Inspector.

Deliveries must be made as follows, viz.: One-tenth of the number contracted for per week, commencing within one month from the date of the contract.

Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the quantity due at that time. No bid will be considered that does not come from a manufacturer of blankets or regular dealer in such goods.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the whole amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded. The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing of the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ————, in the County of ————, and State of ————, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ———— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated June 24, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ———— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ———— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-.

Witness. [Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Blankets."

GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General,
Chief of Ordnance.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, OFFICE NO. 7 CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12th day of July, at 12 M., for 250 to 300 tons of the best anthracite coal for the use of the courts and offices of the county, the ton to be calculated at 2,200 pounds; also, proposals for 50 cords of kindling wood, (pine,) cut and split for use.

The said coal and wood to be delivered at such times and places as the committee may designate.

The committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals.

SMITH ELY, JR.,
SHERIDAN SHOOK,
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
ORISON BLUNT,
Special Committee on Fuel.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED

TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY.
COUNTY BOUNTY THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Hand Money—County to New Recruits or Veterans..	$20
United States to New Recruits	10
United States to Veterans	15

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, have resolved to recommence the business of recruiting for the army, with the view of raising the quota in anticipation of a new call by the President for men.

Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, at Tammany Hall, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st.

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' Offices:

Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-street.

Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner Broome and Crosby streets.

Sixth District—Capt. Koster, corner Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-street.

Seventh District—Frederick C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Benjamin F. Manierre, No. 1,303 Broadway.

Ninth District—Wm. Dunning, corner Forty-seventh-street and Broadway.

All recruits will receive in their own hands the County Bounty of $300, and any party bringing a Recruit will receive a County Premium of $20, in cash, for every man, whether new Recruit or Veteran, and a certificate entitling the bearer to the United States Premium of $10 for a new Recruit, and $15 for a Veteran.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 4, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman of Committee.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER,
No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and fifty ($150) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and seventy dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office No. 2 Park-place.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED IMMEDIATELY for six men drafted in the country; highest price paid; cash down as soon as passed by the doctor. Apply at No. 15 Bowery, N. Y.

NOTICE.—GENTLEMEN WHO ARE DRAFTED or wishing to procure substitutes can always find the same by calling at Staessel's Hotel, No. 5 Morris-st., New-York City.

MACHINERY,

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

WATER WHEELS,

of the cheapest and most approved pattern.
MILL-STONES AND MILL MACHINERY.
Address JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

BOILERS FOR SALE.—TWO BOILERS, 20x3½ feet, two 14-inch flues in each, and two boilers, 30x4 feet, two 16-inch flues in each.

JOHN STUART, No. 185 Broadway.

LADIES COLORED GAITERS, WITHOUT heels, cheaper than slippers—only 75 cents—at BRISTOLL'S, No. 55 Catharine-st., on the block with Lord & Taylor.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6:15 A. M., 11 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., 11:10 A. M., and 4 P. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Warstown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier. Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, , 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M. Sunday trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5 and 7 P. M.

JOHN S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M. 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday train at 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers for Saratoga Springs on SATURDAYS can take the 4 P. M. train, and arrive at Saratoga, without change of cars, at 11 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

SARATOGA TRAVEL VIA HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. depot at 7 and 10 A. M., arrive at Saratoga at 2 and 6:45 P. M.

NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will receive and deliver freights at the pier foot of Chambers-st., N. R., while their Pier, No. 1 North River, is being repaired.

G. B. RAYMOND, Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—Landing at 30th-st., New-York, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Milton. Fare 50 cents. The new steamer THOMAS COLYER will leave pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie EVERY MORNING at 6 A. M., Newburgh 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; West Point, 7:35; Cozzens', 7:40; Grassy Point, 8:25, arriving at New-York, 10:30.

FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—The steamer
MARY POWELL,
Leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT Fort Hamilton.
The NAUSHON leaves:
Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.
Dey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SIDEWHEEL river steamer, from 160 to 200 feet long, light draft, cylinder from 40 to 60 inches diameter. Send detailed description, with lowest cash price, to WM. S. OUTERBRIDGE, Jr., Box No. 969 Post-office, Philadelphia.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSION TO LAKE SUPERIOR.—One of the following splendid first-class steamers, viz., CLEVELAND, ILLINOIS, NORTHERN LIGHT, IRON CITY, TRAVELER, METEOR, IRONSIDES, LAC LA BELLE and PEWABIE, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, at 8 o'clock P. M. each day of the week except Saturday and Sunday, and Detroit, Mich., on the following days at 2 o'clock P. M. through the months of July and August, making grand excursion trips to the many points of interest on the great inland seas of America, which, for utility, pleasure and health, is unsurpassed by any other on the continent.

This trip of over 1,600 miles embraces six degrees of latitude and eleven of longitude, and includes in its circuit Lakes Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Superior, with the beautiful rivers Detroit, St. Clair and St. Marie's.

The many and extensive mines of iron and copper, unequaled by any in the world, with the newly discovered and inviting deposits of silver, lead, wild and romantic scenery, combined with its pure and bracing climate, renders the Lake Superior trip one of far more than ordinary attractions to the capitalist, the student and the pleasure-seeker or the invalid.

The above-named steamers are elegantly fitted up with large airy cabins and state-rooms, while every precaution has been taken to provide for the safety and comfort of passengers. Fare, including state-rooms and meals, about 2½ cents per mile. Time occupied in making the round trip from eight to ten days.

Rooms secured, and further information obtained, by application to

R. HANNA & CO.,
GARRETSON, HOWE & CO., } Cleveland, Ohio.
HUSSEY & McBRIDE,
S. P. BRADY & CO.,
JOHN HUTCHINS,
BUCKLEY & CO., } Detroit, Mich.
J. T. WHITING & CO.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE BARGES HARVEST HOME and RHINEBECK, with steamboats such as desired. Also, Pleasant Valley, St. Ronan's Well and other groves to let. Excursion office, No. 382 West-st., corner Barrow.

H. B. CROSSETT.

TO LET TO EXCURSION PARTIES—Dudley's Grove, near Hastings; Newark Bay Grove, Saltersville; Myers' New Grove, Staten Island; the large new barges WALTER SANDS and MAYFLOWER, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10; Partial sets on gold, $2; silver $1; Extracting, 25 cents.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION HAVE never had an accident or failure to produce entire insensibility to pain with the nitrous oxide gas. Made fresh every day and administered by Dr. COLTON. Office No. 22 Bond-st.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Directress..................Mrs. John Wood
SECOND WEEK
of the
ENGLISH OPERA,
In which appear
MADAME COMTE BORCHARD,
MR. WM. CASTLE,
MR. S. C. CAMPBELL,
together with a
POWERFUL COMPANY AND CHORUS,
whose performances nightly elicit the most rapturous applause from
FULL AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES.
MONDAY EVENING, July 11,
first night of Auber's Grand Opera of
FRA DIAVOLO.

Zerlina	Mme Comte Borchard
Lady Allcash	Miss Louisa Myers
Fra Diavolo	Mr. W. Castle
Lorenzo (his first appearance)	Mr. Walter Birch
Lord Allcash (first time)	Mr. J. W. Neel
Beppo	Mr. S. C. Campbell
Giacomo	Mr. Warren White
Matteo	Mr. J. Clark

CONDUCTOR..................MR. ANTHONY REIFF
MANAGER OF OPERA..................MR. B. A. BAKER

In preparation, Balf's beautiful Opera,
THE ROSE OF CASTILE.

Doors open at 7½; the Opera will commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured three days in advance.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK FALLON'S STEREOPTICON AT IRVING HALL, pronounced by the public and the press the most wonderful exhibition of the age. THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, the most attractive programme of the season.
VIEWS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
English Views. French Views,
Irish Views, American Views,
German Views. Local Views,
Portraits of our Generals; exquisite Statuary.
Tickets 25 cents.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine)..................$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)..................$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 29.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 6.
ARABIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 20.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, July 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..................$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..................80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..................$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..................65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	....
ERIN—building	3,215	....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	....
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse,
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA, BROOKING..........Saturday, July 2.
LOUISIANA, PROWSE..........Saturday, July 16.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY........July 16
ETNA....SATURDAY........July 23
EDINBURGH....SATURDAY........July 30

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship
COSTA RICA, (new,)
A. G. JONES, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
MONDAY, July 4, at 12 o'clock M.

The OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will succeed the COSTA RICA, and sail July 13.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on
SATURDAY, JULY 23, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

The United States Mail Side-wheel Steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander,
Will sail as above from Pier No. 46, North River, third pier above the foot of Canal-st. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

N. B.—The ELECTRIC SPARK will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, August 6.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 16, at 3 P. M.

Passage, first-class, $60.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.
The fine new steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, AT NOON,
from Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage apply at the office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren. to
D. N. CARRINGTON.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
GEO. W. COUCH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, July 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received, or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship
ROANOKE.
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13, N. R., for Havana, direct, on SATURDAY, July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARABIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ARABIA, E. M. HOCKLEY, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and Passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 o'clock A. M.

The AUSTRALASIAN will sail on the 27th instant.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF THE
GREAT PANTOMIME COMPANY
AND
CORPS DE BALLET,
under the direction of Mons. GROSSE, late MAITRE DU BALLET of the RAVEL TROUPE.
The PUBLIC ASTONISHED and DELIGHTED with
HERR NADOLSKI'S
WONDERFUL CABINET.
AN EXTRA EXHIBITION EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK.
AT WHICH TIME THE LECTURE-ROOM WILL BE THROWN OPEN TO THE PUBLIC
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE,
and the
GREATEST MECHANICAL WONDER OF THE AGE
WILL BE EXHIBITED.

It will also be exhibited each EVENING, after the Pantomime, but not in the Afternoon.

This Cabinet measures only 4 feet 6 inches in height, is 3 feet wide and 2 feet thick, and contains 200 varieties of elaborate, full-sized, strong and useful pieces of furniture, including a dining-table, twelve feet long, with 24 covers, laid complete; 18 other tables, 9 garden chairs, 7 other chairs, lamps, chandeliers and candlesticks, with candles lighted, a full bed and bedstead, with hangings complete.

Every AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7¾ o'clock, The graceful and elegant MLLE. ERNESTINE, in her BEAUTIFUL DANCES.

MR. J. H. CLIFFORD, the celebrated ETHIOPIAN COMEDIAN, in his favorite Songs and Jig Dances.

The celebrated comic Pantomimist—TONY DENIER, CLOWN, Mr. C. K. FOX and Mr. GEO. DAVENPORT, will appear in the Gorgeous Pantomime of
MAZULM;
OR
THE NIGHT OWL.

NASON'S PATENT VENTILATOR, DRIVEN BY STEAM, will be in operation during each performance.

To be seen at all hours.
MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUDFISH,
BROUGHT HERE IN DRY, SOLID CLAY!!!
FOUR SPLENDID SEALS, JUST CAPTURED,
FAT CHILD, GIANT GIRL, FRENCH GIANT, THE TWO SMALLEST DWARFS LIVING, THE THREE ALBINO CHILDREN, BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA, TWO LIVING KANGAROOS, LIVING PORCUPINE, MINIATURE SKATING POND, MOVING WAX FIGURES, HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER, THE MUSICAL SEAL, MONSTER SERPENTS, AND OTHER CURIOSITIES,

Phrenological Examinations by Prof. LIVINGSTON.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Corner Broadway and Broome sts.
Manager..........Geo. Wood
GENUINE SUCCESS
The Young, Beautiful and Accomplished Actress,
MISS HELEN WESTERN,
received with unbounded enthusiasm.
TUESDAY EVENING, July 12,
the Military Drama, in three acts, of the
FRENCH SPY
OR THE FALL OF ALGIERS.
MISS WESTERN in THREE CHARACTERS.
To be followed by the protean farce of a
DEVILISH GOOD JOKE,
in which MISS WESTERN sustains SIX CHARACTERS, SONG and DANCE, supported by an efficient company.
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN IN REHEARSAL,
MISS WESTERN as DON CÆSAR.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.

MT. CARMEL A. P. ENCAMPMENT, NO. 1—Will hold their first annual festival at Jones' Woods, on TUESDAY, July 12, 1864. Tickets, 25 cents, can be had at the gate on the day of the festival. Robertson's celebrated brass band engaged for the occasion.

ROBERT GUY, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.

REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York; Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 283 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

TWO GENTLEMEN OF MANY YEARS experience, offer their services to a few select families, in the City or country, to instruct their children thoroughly in Classics, Modern Languages, English, and Piano; both are graduates, and one from the University of France; is widely known in this City; best references given. Address INSTRUCTORS, BOX, No. 124 *Times* Office.

MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE RECTOR of Trinity School, New-York, and formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to reopen his school, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., on Sept. 19, when he will be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

A FRENCH LADY OF LONG EXPERIENCE in teaching, and having the best City references, would like to form a new engagement in some school or private family. Address MADAME U. E., Station G, Broadway, N. Y.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Near Wall-st. Ferry. Apply at No. 101 Willow-st. References required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Branch. Good ocean or river bathing. Steamboats *Meta* and *Helen* leave pier foot of Murray-st. every day at hours to suit the tide. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE OR TWO ROOMS can be obtained in a private family on Fort Lee Hill; location healthy and terms moderate. Steamer *Thomas E. Hulse* leaves Spring-st. daily at 10, 2, 5 and 7 o'clock. Fare 12½ cents.

J. CAMPBELL, Fort Lee, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—SIX OR EIGHT ADULTS can obtain board in a private family, at Yonkers, 10 minutes' walk from depot; river view, &c. Address HUDSON, Yonkers Post-office.

DESIRABLE SUMMER BOARD CAN BE procured by families at the country residence of the advertiser; pleasant location, comfortable rooms, liberal table; plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, on the Kill Von Kull, is open for the season. Boats leave Pier No. 2 North River, at 9:15, 12:45, 4:30 and 5:30; from Dey-st. at 10:30 and 4:30. Time, 35 minutes. Steam cars hourly from Jersey City.

WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

NOSTRAND HOUSE, SANDS' POINT, Long Island, on Long Island Sound, is 1½ hours' sail per steamer ARROWSMITH, leaving Peck-slip at 4 o'clock P. M., returning at 9 o'clock A. M. A furnished cottage of five rooms to let. Hop every Saturday night.

B. B. NOSTRAND.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE, is now open.

WM. J. FISH.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Mineral Springs, N. J., reached by Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 8½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, AT GREENPORT, L. I., is now open for the reception of guests. Address A. SMITH, Greenport, L. I.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to
WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, WHILE going from 19th-st., New-York, to New-Dorp, Staten Island, by the 4 o'clock quarantine boat, a pink coral BREASTPIN. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the ferry-house, Staten Island, or at No. 76 South-st., up stairs.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PAINTERS' NOTICE.—FOR SALE—A LARGE and well established City painting business, with real estate in fee; has a large run of best cash custom constantly, Summer and Winter; a rare chance for an ornamental painter. Price $6,000, open for an offer; $1,300 on bond and mortgage. Apply, after 12 M., to HUSSEY POST, No. 50 William-st.

FOR SALE.—INTEREST OF A PARTY retiring from the business, in an established storage and produce commission business, in good stand. To a person with a small capital, and wishing to enter a paying business, a rare inducement. Address HODGES, Box No. 4,039 Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN, HAVING FROM $30,000 to $50,000, would like to become a partner in some respectable stock, banking or commission house. Address Box No. 126 New-York Post-office, with real name.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY.
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
THE ILLUMINATED GARDEN OPEN EVERY EVENING
TUESDAY, JULY 12.
FIRST ENGAGEMENT IN THIS THEATRE OF THE DISTINGUISHED ARTISTE, MISS
LUCILLE WESTERN,
Who will appear this and every evening as
MARIE DE LASCOURS AND OGARITA,
in the celebrated dramatic romance in five tableaus, entitled the
SEA OF ICE,
WHICH HAS BEEN FOR SOME TIME IN PREPARATION, AND NOW PRODUCED FOR
THE SECOND TIME AT THIS
ESTABLISHMENT, WITH
APPROPRIATE SCENERY, COSTUMES,
APPOINTMENTS,
and the Original Music (composed by J. P. Cooke,) under the direction of Harvey B. Dodworth.
DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS.

MARIE DE LASCOURS, afterwards Ogarita,	MISS LUCILLE WESTERN
Carlos, afterward the Marquis Del Monte, his first appearance in many months	Mr. L. R. Shewell
Barabas, a Sailor, his first appearance in New-York for two years	Mr. Charles Peters
Henri de Lascours, Captain of the ship "Urania"	Mr. J. T. Hagan
Horace de Brionne, a French Gentleman	Mr. B. T. [illegible]
George de Lattal, a Naval Commander	Mr. J. W. Blaisdell
Medoc, Carpenter of the ship "Urania"	Mr. J. Seymour.
Spanish Secretary	Mr. E. B. Holmes.
Countess de Theringe, Mother to Louise de Lascours,	Miss Mary Wells.
Mlle. Diance de Theringe, sister to Louise,	Mrs. Skerrett.

ACT I.—DECK OF THE SHIP "URANIA."
ACT II.—SEA OF ICE IN THE POLAR REGIONS.
A LAPSE OF FIFTEEN YEARS.
ACT III.—THE COAST OF MEXICO.
ACT IV.—HOTEL DE THERINGE IN PARIS.
ACT V.—PALACE OF DEL MONTE IN PARIS.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.

EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK,
The New Play,
THE WINNING SUIT,
and the eminent artiste,
MISS AVONIA JONES.
TUESDAY.
Fillmore's justly celebrated and highly attractive play,
THE WINNING SUIT,
the most popular legitimate drama acted in England for years, (never before performed in America,)
ILLUSTRATED BY
NEW SCENERY,
NEW COSTUMES,
AND APPOINTMENTS,
And the following brilliant distribution:

Don Pedro	Mr. Charles Fisher
Count Roderic	Mr. A. H. Davenport
Josef	Mr. George Holland
Don Alphonso, King of Castile	Mr. Norton
Capt. Sebastian	Mr. Daly
Villa Nova	Mr. Williamson
Capt. Alvez	Mr. Pope
Juan	Mr. Browne

Soldiers, Attendants, Pages, &c.

Orelia	Miss Avonia Jones
Francesca	Miss Ione Burke

(with the favorite Spanish song, La Colasa.)

Hostess	Mrs. John Sefton

Commencing at 8 o'clock.

MUSICAL.

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Manufactory and Warerooms,
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Is admitted the best piano forte made, because the maker, beside being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Chas. Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundle, Maurice Strakosch, Giovani Sconcia, and every good musician in the United States. All musical ears at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

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No. 86 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able
TO OFFER PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

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Mr. G. P. PUTNAM would inform his friends and correspondents that, in order to secure the most efficient attention to the manufacture and sale of his publications, which he is at present unable to give personally, on account of other duties, he has made an arrangement with Messrs. H. O. HOUGHTON & CO., of the "Riverside Press," to manufacture the books, and with Messrs. HURD & HOUGHTON, No. 401 Broadway, New-York, to supply the trade and the public with all the various editions in the same manner as their other publications. All orders therefore should be addressed directly to

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THE PIRATE FLORIDA.

Continued from the First Page.

her officers and men were the recipients of the hospitalities of the people of the city. An indication of the sympathies of the French Government may be found in the fact that the Commander of the United States gunboat *Kearsarge*, made a similar application to that of the *Florida*, but was refused. This vessel attempted to blockade the *Florida*, but the latter evaded her with ease.

Her complement is 130 men and eighteen officers. All live well, clothe well, and feed well. Oysters, turkeys, and delicacies of every description, captured on the prizes, supply their larder, and these are served in the commonest messes of the ship, with silver knives and forks. Think of that, ye hungry landsmen! Capt. MAFFIT, the former Commander of the *Florida*, is now in a Confederate port, in command of a steamer owned by the State of Georgia—one of the fastest vessels afloat, and in every way adapted to the purpose of a blockade-runner. Lieut. MANIGAULT MORRIS, of this State, is now in command of the *Florida*. The total number of prizes captured and burned by this ship is twenty-eight. Her tender, the *Tacony*, Lieut. REED commanding, took 21 before being burned off the harbor of Portland, Maine. Half the value of each of these prizes is distributed among the officers and crew of the captor. The other half is placed to the account of the Confederate Government. Every man on board is, therefore, "well to do" in the world. The armament of the *Florida* has not been altered since she went into commission, and consists of a 120-pound Blakely rifle gun amidships, some metal on the bow, and six broadside 68-pound Blakely rifles.

The pirate *Florida* was spoken July 7, in lat. 37° 24', lon. 75° 40', (off Cape Henry,) by the French bark *S. H.*, from Martinique. The pirate had on board a number of prisoners taken from ships which she had recently burned. The Captain of the *S. H.* was requested to take on board twenty-five of these prisoners, but refused.

The *Florida* had been prowling about Bermuda. The Navy Department last evening received intelligence that she had made her appearance twenty miles off Cape Henry, Va. This brings her into hot waters, and we earnestly trust she may be caught and sent to look after the *Alabama*.

The character of the ruffians who compose the crew of this rebel freebooter may be imagined from the following account of their proceedings while at Bermuda, furnished by the Bermuda *Advocate*, of June 29, whose sympathies can be inferred from the pains it takes to vindicate "the gentlemanly and excellent" officers of the pirate from all blame:

> A brutal and cowardly attack has been made upon the United States Consul here. The news of it did not reach us sufficiently early to furnish our readers with an account of the transaction last week, though it occurred before our last issue. It appears that a gang of fellows, representing themselves as belonging to the *Florida*, but, we are well assured, having no sort of authority or recognition from the gentlemanly and excellent men who officer that vessel, presented themselves at the American Consul's on Monday week, and after a few preliminary nonsenses, proceeded to what at home we call "pitch into" him. He defended himself as best he might; and fortunate it was for him that our boy called on him at the critical moment, as he was not very far off being throttled. Our boy summoned the police, who were upon the scene of action in double-quick time, and a hard fight they had of it securing the prominent malefactor. Let us ask whether we are living in the British empire. It is the boast of Englishmen that the persons of Ambassadors, Consuls, &c., are sacred, and that British power protects them, but this is certainly an exceptional case. What was our Lieutenant-Governor about? Surely, the least that the honor of the British nation demanded was a sentry.

After the Pirate.

CAPE MAY, Monday, July 11.

A steamer with two masts and one smoke-stack, supposed to be an United States man-of-war, came down the coast, about 10 o'clock, to-day, and lay to few miles off for about two hours, and then steamed rapidly out to sea.

The Florida to be Chased.

Indications are not wanting to show that our steam navy is to be kept on the look out for the *Florida*. The news of her proximity to our coasts, published in yesterdays journals, has resulted in the taking of precautionary measures a detailed account of which could not, with propriety, be published.

The Ticonderoga in Pursuit.

PORTLAND, Monday, July 11.

The United States sloop-of-war *Ticonderoga* sailed last night in pursuit of the privateer *Florida*.

Naval Artillerists—Large Numbers Sent Off—Manning of Batteries at Baltimore—The Navy-Yard Excited—Steam Navy to be Kept on the Outlook for the Florida.

The Navy Department is beginning to realize the value of naval artillerists, such as the seamen of the *Kearsarge*, and has determined to make use of them in repelling the rebel invaders. On Sunday night orders were received from Washington to dispatch at once to Baltimore as large a force of sailors as could be mustered at this station. With the alacrity which characterizes all his movements, Admiral PAULDING immediately transmitted a copy of the dispatch to the commanding officer of the receiving ship *North Carolina*, who at once took measures to obey instructions. Some hundreds, the exact number cannot be stated, were immediately sent off, in charge of the executive officer of the yard, Capt. PAULDING. The men evinced enthusiasm as is customary among jack tars on such an occasion. Once ready for the train no time was lost in getting them off.

It is understood that another draft will be forwarded from this place as soon as circumstances will permit. The immediate object for which the sailors are needed, is the manning of impromptu batteries in the neighborhood of Baltimore, should the somewhat exciting rumors of rebel movements in that vicinity, turn out to be true. It is probable that dispatches similar to that received here, have been sent to the Commandants of the Navy-yards at Boston, Philadelphia, Portsmouth, N. H., and Norfolk. From these places, in a very short time, a pretty large force of trained gunners could be obtained, whose services, in an hour of peril, especially when cannons are plenty, might prove of the greatest value. There cannot be less than twenty war vessels in commission at the different stopping places and Navy-yards within a few hours' travel of Baltimore. The crews of the greater portion of them could be temporarily withdrawn, without serious embarassment to public interests, and placed at the batteries to resist the progress of the rebels. Being trained and admirably drilled, their experience and discipline could not help contributing largely to the aid of our troops. It is not unlikely that a squadron of light-draft gunboats will be ordered to the threatened city, and if expedient, they could be unmanned and their sailors and marines added to the garrison of the place.

The Navy-yard wore a most excited aspect all day yesterday. An order from Admiral PAULDING, prohibiting *in toto* any persons from visiting the receiving ship, was posted on the outward gates, and this, of course, caused the collection of large crowds of persons, who intended to visit their friends, but could not do so. Their presence helped to make the yard an object of interest.

The marines were on guard in full uniform, a circumstance which, even in ordinary times, seems to indicate a march. There can be little doubt that the marine barracks of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and Portsmouth, N. H., will be at once drained of all their available men, to swell the advancing columns of our militia. The headquarters of the Marine Corps, as is generally known, is at the National Capital, and between the Navy-yard and the garrison, quite a respectable force could be mustered for defensive purposes, at Washington or elsewhere.

THE CITY MILITIA.

Protest of Mayor Gunther Against Sending the Militia from the City.

SINGULAR LETTER TO GEN. SANDFORD.

Mayor GUNTHER, yesterday, addressed the following letter to Major-Gen. SANDFORD:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1864.

Major-Gen. Charles W. Sandford:

SIR: In these times of general and local peril, enlightened self-interest is emphatically the synonym of patriotism. The paramount duty of all those in authority, whether civil or military, is to carefully guard the lives and property of their own fellow-citizens. Here in New-York, the great centre of commerce and wealth, it is a consideration of the first importance, not only to ourselves, but to the general public weal, that we should not, by any action of our own, place these great interests in jeopardy, by withdrawing our legitimate military protection. This protection, in case of riot or popular outbreak, is especially reposed in our organized City regiments. I entertain grave apprehensions that their withdrawal from the city, at a time when the depreciation of our currency is bearing heavily on the mass of our population, might tempt the lawless and evil-disposed to avail themselves of what would seem to them a favorable opportunity for arson and plunder. In such an event, which, in my judgment, I regret to say may not be considered improbable, I fear that our excellent and powerful police would prove inadequate to our protection in the absence of the military.

I therefore most earnestly protest against any material reduction, at this period, of our organized and uniformed military force; especially when ample supplies of troops can be furnished to meet any emergency, from points where no danger can be apprehended of the character above alluded to, and to which the City of New-York is so peculiarly exposed. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

FROM COLORADO.

The General Appearance of the Country—Its Real Poverty—Its Real Wealth—The Gold Mines—Are They Valuable?—Expense of Mining in Gulches and Lodes—New Processes of Separating the Gold—The Freiberg Pan—The Bertola Pan—Dr. Keith's Desulphurizing Process—New and Valuable Lodes—The Commercial Future of the Coming State—The Present State of Society—Institutions Established—Municipal Government in a New Country—Roads to the Mountains Destroyed—Prices of Food—Our Position and Prospects—Indian Scares—President Lincoln the Coming Man.

CENTRAL CITY, Wednesday, June 29, 1864.

Colorado's wealth and population are midway between the valley of the Mississippi and the Pacific. Indeed, it is the great backbone which separates two immense plains, rising to the eastern and the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains. Situated seven hundred miles from the Missouri River, its only market—it is composed of inhospitable mountains or barren plains; and either presents to view boundless wastes, (open and woodless,) of comparatively desert land, or wild and jagged mountain peaks, well-nigh treeless and destitute of verdure. Its plains are consequently wholly uninviting; while its mountains present no attractions, save to the lover of the romantic and the picturesque, or the reckless seeker for gold. Denver is the terminus of travel naturally from the East and West. Here trains are made up for "Bannock," Salt Lake City, California, New-Mexico and the East. It is the rendezvous of trade and travel, as well as the principal market in the Territory. From Denver the mountains—blue and broken—are distant twelve miles. Central City—the point from which I write, twenty-five miles into the range, filled and surrounded by a mining population—is the most considerable place on the chain. Nothing but peaks and gulches, in endless succession, here greet you. The plains—blue and flat—are visible from the peaks—also the crowning range, covered as it is with perpetual snow.

The poverty of this land is easily told. It is not in any just sense an agricultural region. Two-thirds of the surface are mountains, while the remaining one-third is little short of desert land. Along the foot of the range, where issue living streams from mountain cañons, the soil may be irrigated, and thus made productive. So the soil on the river bottoms is producing to some extent, but the principal part of the prairie surface yields nothing but buffalo grass of an inferior growth. Vegetables, in meagre supply, are raised, but the vast bulk of eatables must be transported by ox trains from the Missouri River. This makes the country really and naturally poor.

Nevertheless, Colorado is really rich—rich at least in gold, which compensates to some extent for its deficiency in agricultural resources. Gold has made the Territory all it is. It has invited a large population to this mountainous land; it has drawn hither capital, machinery and skill; it has indeed made it a fit aspirant for the honors of a State. The delegates to our Territorial Convention are already chosen, and the people will no doubt heartily embrace the opportunity afforded by the enabling act of Congress to become a State, and enter the Union in time to assist in the reëlection of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The mines of Colorado are, as yet, comparatively undeveloped. Four or five years of experiment have only proven to us that we have a long future of experiment still in store for us. The discovery of lodes of gold-bearing quartz is almost endless. Indeed, the mountains are full of lodes rich in gold—at all stages of development. Where capital is furnished the work is pushed on, but if this fails the work ceases, and the shafts are abandoned for the time being to await capital or possibly papers of sale. Sufficient, however, has been done to test the value of the mines. They are rich beyond a doubt, if suitable processes be employed in the elimination of the precious dust from the substances with which it is found intermingled.

Gulch mining requires little or no capital, and immediate returns are obtained; but to work the lodes there must be large sums invested. Machinery is required for pulverizing the quartz, as well as great labor to obtain it. Sometimes the wall rocks close up, and then there must be heavy expenditure, drilling and blasting to find the ore. This closing of wall rocks, called "cass," is very troublesome. One Mr. BAXTER, a man of great perseverance, working a claim on the Bates Lode, was in "cass" for nearly two years, and at last reached "pay." He soon bonded and sold his property for $250,000. The claim was well sold, though really one of great value. For several months previous to the sale Mr. BAXTER took out from $2,000 to $5,000 per week in gold.

Many difficulties confront the miner beside those which arise from extracting the ore from the veins in the rocks. These, it is thought, have been partially overcome in the new processes employed for separating the gold. These are several: the Freiberg Pan, the Bertola Pan, Dr. KEITH's desulphurizing process, and another one not named, which is a carefully preserved secret. The common process, long used, of copper plates, is of course not included in the above list. This has been the chief reliance of the miners, since they were discovered, and is still used in seven-eighths of the mills in the mountains. The old process of pulverizing the quartz and preparing it for the plates is still also prized very highly and mainly depended upon in all the processes. It consists in the use of heavy stamps—from 500 to 800 pounds in weight—in the form of upright solid cylinders, raised and let fall upon a common bed-plate, which is inclosed on all sides to hold the ore. This battery, so called, is flooded with water while the stamps are in motion. One side of the inclosure is a fine wire screen, which allows the pulverized ore and water to escape upon inclined planes covered with copper plates which are charged with quicksilver. This "quick" easily takes the dust of gold, while the water carries off all other substances.

The Freiberg Pan—so called from the name of the place where it was invented, Freiberg, Germany—is a wooden tub of perhaps eight feet in diameter and three feet high, with a false bottom of iron, upon which move in a circle four mullers of stone or iron, attached to the arms of a central upright shaft. This shaft propels the mullers by the power of steam. In this pan or tub is deposited from time to time quantities of pulverized quartz, with the gold dust intermingled. Water is let in to the depth of ten or twelve inches, and a stream of it allowed to run constantly. This water escapes at an orifice made at the proper height, and carries with it all floating dust. The water is warmed by steam, and kept at a uniform temperature. The motion of the mullers destroys the chemical affinities of the different substances, and allows the quicksilver to take it. This pan is coming into use in several mills. A large mill will soon be built in Nevada to make use of this process.

The Bertola Pan, which takes its name from the Spaniard who invented it, is more extensively used and promises better for all kinds of ores. It is about half the size of the Freiberg Pan, and entirely of iron. The dust is operated upon in the same way by both pans, water and stone mullers being used. The chemicals, however, in the Bertola method, are deposited with the dust, while in the Freiberg they are not. What chemicals are used is still a secret, carefully guarded by those who make use of the process. Many large mills are adopting it with great confidence. Messrs. COOK & KIMBALL have thirty pairs of pans in operation in their large mill in this city. They are also about to erect an immense mill for a new company in New-York, on Clear Creek, for the purpose of operating one hundred and fifty pairs of pans. The friends of this process are very confident of its entire success.

The above-named methods of operating upon the ore are designed to overcome chemical affinities, difficulties which cannot be obviated by the common process. All kinds of chemicals are found in the ore, and some of them are great neutralizers of the power of quicksilver. Owing to these, in some ores, not more than a fourth part of the gold is saved in the common process. Sulphur is found in abundance, and it is a great hindrance to mining. Dr. KEITH has undertaken to master this difficulty by first pulverizing, and then burning the dust—the sulphur affording the combustible agent. It is done in a furnace with an escape flue to create a draft which runs up the mountain side several hundred feet. Dr. KEITH pulverizes the quartz by the use of the Howell Crusher, as it is called, which is a hollow drum, with corrugated rim, and arms revolving at great velocity, 2,000 revolutions per minute. The machinery in use in this method of crushing is not durable—hence some conclude that the process will fail. I am, myself, not very confident of the process so far as the machinery for crushing is concerned. Indeed, the fact that Dr. KEITH has recently sold out his mill to a company of his own forming, in New-York, and removed his family from the mountains, will not increase the confidence of this community in the process. All say he thinks there is some trouble in Denmark.

Notwithstanding the great difficulty to be overcome in mining operations, large mills are building, new companies are forming, and immense capital is coming into the country. A mill is to be erected on the American Flag Lode in Nevada, which will surpass the size of any mill yet erected in the country. The agent was here a few days since and let the contract for it. I saw the plan which is in the hands of the contractor. The company purpose using a 150 horse power engine. Messrs. COOK & KIMBALL, acting as agents for a New-York company, will also erect a mammoth mill on Clear Creek this season. The work is under way already. New and rich companies are daily forming, and heavy transfers of property are making. That New-York, Philadelphia and Boston should be flooded with valueless property, and the buoyancy of the market destroyed for good claims, does not discourage any one who thoroughly understands the country. The mines are rich beyond a parallel. California or Idaho cannot compare with them. Those who visit the country seem to be firm in the faith, and return to the east very confident. Vast capital is coming into the mines only to develop them, and give out the true character of the country. Large sales have been chronicled from week to week on valuable lodes, but I will not stop to enumerate them now. Among the lodes promising well are the Dyke, Westover, Extension, and the Temperance. The latter was recently discovered, but is worked now with great zeal by Messrs. ELLIOTT, PIERCE & MERCHANT. Every one who has seen it is confident that it will pay from the very top. The iron has all the appearance of the blue ores of the Bobtail. It is thought also to be a main lead in the Lake Gulch District.

In the Autumn the Territory will no doubt be admitted into the Union. What shall be its commercial future is not a difficult question to answer. I believe it will become the richest State in the Union if there is unemployed capital in the country to develop its mines. This is the only question to settle. The present state of society is good for a mining region. Men bring their families and make the country their home. It is not the "last place in creation," as some would have us believe. Socially the condition of the people is not quite as good as in the old settled towns of the East. All kinds of people have come. Many have come to recuperate wasted fortunes as well as characters. The meanest characteristic of the country is the disposition of the people to gossip. Of this there seems to be no end. Woman's virtue is assailed as if it were the merest plaything, and could be replaced at will. But here you find day-schools of a good quality, Sabbath-schools large and prosperous, and churches growing to be powers in the community. We have of the latter one Catholic, Rev. T. A. SMITH; Episcopal, Rev. WM. GRANGER; Universalist, Rev. W. W. KING; Baptist, Rev. ALMOND BARRELLE; Congregational, Rev. WM. CRAWFORD; Methodist, Rev. B. T. VINCENT; Presbyterian, Rev. T. D. MARSH. The leading churches are the Baptist, Methodist and Congregational. All, however, are doing well for a new, and especially a mining country. Indeed all the institutions of society are here to be found. Central City has been incorporated under the government of a Mayor and six Aldermen. Streets are laid out and graded, and various other improvements are under way. Several large brick buildings are building the present season. Messrs. COLLIER & WELLS are erecting an immense printing establishment, and several brick or stone stores are going up. Business life is destined to be intensely active the present season.

Some drawbacks to the country have been occasioned by the extensive rains that have prevailed along the range. The streams have been swollen to a fearful extent. A water-spout at the heads of Cherry and Plum Creeks created an instantaneous flood, that burst upon the sleeping occupants of Denver, carrying away buildings entire, and taking many lives. The water still prevails in the Platte River. Yesterday, Central City was startled with its flood. Messrs. COOK & KIMBALL, who have a mill in the gulch, lost thousands of dollars by the torrent. The underpinning was swept from the building, and all their machinery dropped in only to be carried away. Roads to the mountains have been so much injured as to retard freighting from the plains. Bridges have been carried away; the prices of food have risen fabulously. Flour has been $75 per barrel, and other things in proportion. Nevertheless, great activity prevails in all branches of business. I predict that this season, if not a continuously rainy one, will be unsurpassed for prosperity.

True, we are on the Rocky Mountains. But little soil is here cultivated. We are dependent upon the plains for our support. We are 25 miles from the eastern foot of the chain, and 175 from the western. Still, if the Indians will let us alone, as some thought they had not a week ago, we shall go on to prosper. We were alarmed at midnight by telegraph, and told that Denver was threatened by the redskins. Women and children flocked to the central parts of Denver for protection. The patriotism and valor of the people were unbounded. All came to arms. The next dispatch reported not an Indian within hearing of Denver. Mexican drivers of a large train freighting from the river, were seen at dusk herding their stock, and shouting to them, and they were taken for Indians. The Indians were 15,000 strong. They had captured a train and were rushing upon Denver. This is said to be the annual scare of the territory.

President LINCOLN and the other nominee of the Baltimore Convention, will carry the young State by an overwhelming vote at the election. All the papers of the Territory indorse Mr. LINCOLN and his course. The people are almost universally loyal.

A. B.

The Call for Five Thousand Massachusetts Volunteers, etc.

BOSTON, Monday, July 11.

The late call for 5,000 Massachusetts volunteers is being responded to with patriotic alacrity.

The old Sixth, the pioneer regiment of the war, is expected to be ready for mustering in on Wednesday, and other regiments will speedily follow.

The steamer *Rose Standish*, on returning from her trip to Hingham last night, was taken possession of by the Government, loaded with ammunition, and immediately steamed for the Potomac.

The steamer *Russia* was also taken possession of by the Government last night, loaded with ammunition, and left early this morning.

The British Prize Steamer Rouen.

BOSTON, Monday, July 11.

The British prize steamer *Rouen*, from Bermuda for Wilmington, N. C., arrived here to-day in charge of Acting Ensign MURPHY. She was captured July 2d by the United States steamer *Keystone State*. A portion of her cargo is still on board, but most of it was thrown overboard. She is an iron side-wheel steamer of 165 tons.

The United States steamer *Circassian*, Acting Master CHURCHILL, from a cruise via Hampton Roads, arrived here to-day, bringing passengers and dispatches from the Gulf Squadron.

Rebel Prisoners Arrived.

The United States transport steamer *Thorn*, Capt. GILLES, arrived from Point Lookout this morning, in thirty-six hours, with 220 rebel prisoners, bound to Elmira.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

800	Erie Railway.....	113¾	300	Ill. Cen. R........	128¾
300	do............	113⅝	200	do...........s3	128¾
100	do.........b3	113⅞	200	do............	128⅞
200	do.........s3	113½	100	do.........b10	129
100	do............	113¾	100	do............	128
200	do............	113⅝	100	Chi. & R. I. R. b5	110¾
500	Hudson Riv. R....	122	300	Chi. & N. W. Pref..	86⅜
200	Reading R........	131	10,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	50⅜
400	do............	130⅜	100	Mariposa M. Co...	44
200	do............	130½	100	do........b3	43½
100	M. S. & N. I.......	84¾			

[Advertisement.]

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The Fragrant Sozodont is a scientific composition of the purest and choicest ingredients of the oriental vegetable kingdom. Every ingredient is well known to have a beneficial effect on the teeth and gums. It removes all disagreeable odors, even that of tobacco. It speedily removes those ravages which children sustain in their teeth, owing to improper use of sweet and acid articles, which imperceptibly destroy them.

Sold by druggists.

[Advertisement.]

The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for July is almost a volume in itself, to judge by the size and the number of articles; yet it is but the beginning of a new volume. Those interested in the various theories supported by the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL will find in the periodical, as at present managed, a vast amount of entertaining matter.—*New-York Evening Post.* Newsmen have it. Sent by first post for 20 cents. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BIXBY VS. DAY & MARTIN.—BIXBY's Liquid and Paste Blacking is the best in use, and fifty per cent. cheaper than the English or French. Sold by all grocers, shoe-dealers and druggists in the country. Depots No. 475 Eighth-avenue and No. 19 Spruce-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 11—*In steamship City of Limerick, from Liverpool*—Mr. Morgan, Mrs. Morgan, Jane Morgan, John Morgan, Wm. Patterson, Solomon Taube, John Jehu, John Bratt, Wm. Lazenby, John O'Brien.

In bark Canton, from Whampoa—Mr. Cromwell, Jas. Cromwell and servant, Theo. Bernard.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 39 | Sun sets..... 7 32 | Moon sets...11 51

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12 49 | Gov. Island.. 1 38 | Hell Gate... 3 00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 11.

Cleared.

Steamer Wm. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Southampton, Smithwick, Panama, Merchant & Co.

Barks La Plata, Baxter, Buenos Ayres, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Ansdell, (Br.,) Patterson, Buenos Ayres, via Philadelphia, Napier & Welsford; Bernadotte, (Norw.,) —— Bordeaux, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Barnstable, Richardson, San Juan, Nic., F. Morris; Aden, (Br.,) Conkle, Liverpool, G. A. McKinstry & Co.

Brigs Eaglet, (Br.,) Ferry, Pernambuco, Gordon & Coit; Fortuna, (Dan.,) Buckweldt, Curacoa, Dovale & Co.; Melissa, (Br.,) Ellwood, Havana, F. F. Phillips; Harvest Queen, (Br.,) Hollis, Port Orativia, Teneriffe, Aymar & Co.; Rose, (Br.,) Piper, Dublin, John Jackson & Co.

Schooners Brandywine, Corson, Wilmington, J. W. McKee; Kate McDonald, (Br.,) Valparaiso, Fabbri & Chauncey; Royal Tar, (Br.,) McLellan, Maitland, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Maryland, Cathcart, Lingan, C. B., Baker & Dayton.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Limerick, Jones, Liverpool June 25, and Queenstown 27th, with mdse. and 562 passengers to John G. Dale. 4th inst., at 8¾ A. M., lat. 45 57, lon. 41 20, exchanged signals with steamship Scotia, bound E.

U. S. steam transport Thorn, Gilles, Point Lookout 36 hours, with 220 rebel prisoners, bound to Elmira.

U. S. steam transport El Cid, Hobart, Washington, via Point Lookout, with 282 rebels on board.

Steamship Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Empire, Hunter, Washington, D. C., with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer M. C. Pierrepont, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Ferdinand, (Russ.,) Bullerdiech, Bremen 50 ds., with mdse. and 293 passengers to Kremmelberg & Co.

Bark Eugenie, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Dennis, Montevideo 57 ds., with wool and hides to order.

Bark Canton, (Dan.,) Kirschtein, Whampoa 116 ds., with teas to Isaac M. Bull. Passed through the Straits of Sunda June 1.

Bark Coral Queen, (of London,) Allen, Buenos Ayres 52 ds., with hides and wool to W. P. Worwall.

Brig Sarah, (of Cape Canso, N. S.,) Publicover, Palermo 75 ds., with fruit to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf. Passed Gibraltar May 20.

Brig Abby Ellen, (of Philadelphia,) Alexandre, Charleston Bar 10 ds., with ordnance stores to Admiral Paulding.

Brig Nile, (of Bermuda,) Whitter, Mayaguez, P. R., June 29, with sugar to Geo. F. Penniston.

Brig G. L. Buckman, Rhoades, Lingan 13 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Brig Adelina, Somes, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Stedman, Tucker, Hampton Roads 3 ds., with ordnance stores to Admiral Paulding. 9th inst., off Frying-pan Shoals, carried away foremast-head and maintopmast.

Schr. Three Sisters, (of Portsmouth, Eng.,) Maycock, San Salvador 13 ds., with fruit to Moutell & Bartow.

Schr. H. F. Durfee, Davis, Beaufort 7 ds., with wood to master.

Schr. Swan, (Br.,) Taylor, Hillsboro, with plaster to Walter Tompkins.

Schr. Wm Arthur, Haskell, Portland 5 ds., with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Parker, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. White Sea, Lee, Newburyport, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. M. S. Partridge, Perry, Lingan 14 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Jane F. Durfee, Davis, Beaufort, N. C., 13 ds., with timber to Bixbee & Co.

Schr. Conquerall, McKean, Ponce, P. R., 18 ds., with sugar to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. Leocadia, Small, Salem, to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. St. Lucar, Barnes, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Canton, Bonnell, Middletown.

Schr. Tarry Not, Cottrell, Salem.

Schr. Jane Woodbury, Cottrell, Salem.

Schr. Louis Walsh, Eaton, New-Haven.

Schr. Jeddie, Roberts, Poughkeepsie, for Pembroke.

Schr. Frances Ellen, Brown, Providence.

Schr. Trader, Pratt, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Minnie Cobb, Ingraham, Norwich.

Schr. Sea Ranger, Wiggins, Greenport.

Schr. Boston, Bearse, Boston, with sugar.

Schr. Lebanon, Wall, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. James Jones, Stout, Baltimore 3 ds.

Schr. D. S. Williams, Chamberlain, Baltimore 3 ds.

Schr Kate Merrill, Weeks, Baltimore 3 ds.

BELOW—Ship B. Aymar, Carver, Matanzas 14 ds.

WIND—Sunset, S. W., light.

Sailed.

July 10—Steamers Fairbanks, Louis, Parthenia, New-Jersey, Arago.

Ships Henry Cook, Research, Wm. Tapscott.

Barks Baron M. Seefeldt, Dispatch, Isabella.

Schooners Galbraine, George Thomas, Jessie Jones, Leader, Victory.

Miscellaneous.

The French bark S. H., arrived on Sunday, reports: June 7, lat 37 24, lon. 75 40, saw Confederate steamship Florida. She had burned an American whaleship, having on board 700 bbls. of oil. During the night, saw another vessel, showing six lights.

The schr. Julia Ann, from Lingan, C. B., reported as arrived on the 9th, was an error.

Spoken, &c.

Alida—Swed. bark, from Whampoa for Rio Janeiro, 43 ds. out, May 4, lat. 31 12 S., lon. 38 03 E.

Consitution—Br. ship, from Calcutta for London, 59 ds. out, May 12, lat. 35 13 S., lon. 22 52 E.

Meleta—Br. ship, from Newcastle for Hong Kong, June 13, lat. 21 51 N., lon. 26 38.

St. Catharine—bark, of Genoa, from Montevideo for Marseilles, June 8, lat. 17 26 S., lat. 32 09.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, July 10—Arr. steamer United States, Shaw, New-York; bark Reina del Sud, Weeks, Buenos Ayres; brig Robert Wing, Hale, Goree.

Also arr. barks Springbok, Cape Haytien: Alonzo, Pictou; Laconia, Georgetown; Nonpareil, Alexandria; Larry, Baltimore; Mallie Metcalf, New-York; brigs H. H. Gilvery, Sagua; Alice Lea, Georgetown; schr. Carrie Rues, Sierra Leone.

July 11—Arr. brigs Champion, Buenos Ayres; Gustava, Leghorn; Stronnes, Port-au-Prince; Experiment, Elizabethport; schr. Rose, Monroe, Surinam. Below, bark Josie, Nichols, from Manzanilla. At Cape Haytien, June 23, bark Winslow, from Philadelphia; at Port-au-Prince, June 23, barks Chanticleer, from New-York; Victoria, from Philadelphia.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 8—Arr. schrs. Grecian, Dow, from Philadelphia for Boston; Monroe, Young, from Rondout, for do.; Sylvie, Reynolds, and Sarah Moore, Herrick, from Elizabethport, for do.

9th—No arrivals.

Sld. brig Mary Lowell; schrs. Honest Abe, J. Lancaster, L. A. Danenhoven, Grecian, Monroe, Sylvie, Sarah Moore.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11—Arr. brigs S. V. Merwick, Worden, Matanzas; Marine, (Br.,) Jarvis, Sagua; H. S. Emery, Gregg; Herald, Lippman; Eliza Ann, Boston.

PORTLAND, July 10—Arr. brig Brill, Crowell, Sierra Morena; Wm. H. Parks, McAvery, Havana.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 11—Below, Br. bark Wentworth, from Ardrossan.

SALEM, July 10—Arr. schr. Galena, Cayenne.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6—Arr. ship Derby, Allen, Hong Kong.

Foreign Ports.

At Buenos Ayres, May 25, ship D. Stewart, from Baltimore. Sld. 21st, barks Salem and George Durkee, for New-York; Orsimi, for Portland; brig Nellie Hunt, for New-York.

At Mayaguez, P. R., June 29, schrs. Alice Mowe, from Baltimore, dischg.; Willie, do. do.; Miranda, from New-Haven, do.

At Sierra Leone, June 8, bark Thomas Pope, for New-York.

At St. Helena, June 3, ship Sparkling Wave, from Maulmain for Falmouth, 80 ds. out.

G--1863--B.

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is a most emphatic indorsement of their virtues. We claim them to be

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AND

PROSTRATION.

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AND

REJUVENATE!

They are beneficial to YOUTH, MIDDLE-AGED and AGED— MALE AND FEMALE—

EVERYBODY.

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BLESS THEM!

MOTHERS

BLESS THEM!

THE INFIRM FROM AGE

BLESS THEM!

TO THE PALATE

THEY ARE A LUXURY.

TO THE BLOOD

THEY GIVE PURITY.

TO THE WHOLE SYSTEM

NEW LIFE.

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THEY ARE PURELY VEGETABLE,

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JAMAICA RUM.

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HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES

In use by the United States Custom-house, New-York, and by the United States Government in the army and navy. Railroad track, hay, coal, platform, counter, druggist and bank scales, of every description. Every scale warranted. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, with references, to HOWE & BOUVIER, No. 194 Broadway, New-York.

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Are the best Revolvers made, great power, small size, safe, durable, quickly loaded; use common metallic cartridges. No. 32 American Institute awarded them the diploma. Trade supplied. ELLIOT ARMS CO., No. 494 Broadway, N. Y.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE TO CLOTHING CUTTERS.—THE Clothing Cutters of Mackin & Brother, No. 146 Chambers-st., being on strike, all Clothing Cutters are hereby warned from applying for work at said firm until all difficulties are settled.

A special meeting of the C. C. P. U. will be held at No. 132 Hester-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, July 13, at 7½ o'clock, to elect a Recording Secretary, and transact other important business. All cutters are particularly requested to be punctual in attendance. By order of the President.

JACOB DANTON, Secretary.

CAUTION.—THE OFFICE OF THE HUDSON COUNTY GASLIGHT COMPANY, at Hoboken, was burglariously entered on Sunday night, July 10, and the following stocks and bonds, with about two hundred and seventy-five dollars, were abstracted from the safe.

Certificate of Stock No. 8, for 75 shares, to Charles Roome, with power of attorney to sell attached.

Certificate No. 34, for 15 shares, to Charles Roome, with power of attorney to sell attached.

Certificate No. 9, for 75 shares, to Joseph A. Sabbaton, with power of attorney to sell attached.

Certificate No. 35, for 15 shares, to Joseph A. Sabbaton, with power of attorney to sell attached.

Certificate No. 33, for 30 shares, to Josiah H. Gautier, with power of attorney attached to sell.

Said shares were stock in the Hudson County Gaslight Company, and their par value was $50.

Also, ten bonds of the said company for $1,000 each, dated July 1, 1863, ten years to run, with coupons attached payable July and January, at 6 per cent. per annum.

The bonds were not signed by the President, but the coupons were signed by the Secretary. The coupons are payable at the Hoboken City Bank.

All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.

J. H. BUCKLEY,

Secretary Hoboken City Gaslight Co.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.'S COLUMN

For the

CHEROKEE MEDICINES.

Compounded from Roots, Barks and Leaves.

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic, cures all diseases of the Urinary organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.

M

CHEROKEE INJECTION OR WASH is intended as an ally or assistant to the *Cherokee Remedy*.

Its effects are healing, soothing and demulcent; removing all scalding, heat and pain, instead of the burning and almost unbearable pain that is experienced with nearly all cheap quack injections.

By the use of the *Cherokee Remedy* and *Cherokee Injection*—the two medicines at the same time—all improper discharges are removed in male or female.

C

CHEROKEE CURE! An unfailing cure for Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, and all diseases caused by self-abuse, such as loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the direful complaints caused by departing from the path of nature.

E

This medicine is a simple vegetable extract, and one on which all can rely, as it has been used in our practice for many years, and with thousands treated, it has not failed in a single instance. Its curative powers have been sufficient to subdue the most stubborn cases.

To those who have trifled with their constitution until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say, *Despair not!* The *Cherokee Cure* will restore you to health and vigor, and after all quack doctors have failed.

H

DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR, OR ESSENCE OF LIFE.

This medicine is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom, and is entirely new and different from any preparation known for the class of diseases for which this is intended. It contains no minerals. It is one of the greatest restoratives for the poor, debilitated, worn-down and despairing devotees of pleasure ever discovered. It will restore to manly health and full power those who have become satiated in the gardens of pleasure, and cause their appetites to eagerly thrill for the luxuries of life.

D

This ELIXIR cures Hysteria, General Debility, Palpitation of the Heart and Impotency. It restores mental power and the appetite, and causes the rose to mount the cheek of palor, and the debilitated man or woman to feel vigorous and strong, the young and ambitious blood to course through every vein, the nerves to become strong, and the fires of new life and vigor to reanimate the entire body, building up the constitution, restoring joy and life to many a sad and darkened fireside.

E

CHEROKEE PILLS, FEMALE REGULATOR.

Compounded from pure vegetable extracts, and coated with the best white sugar—as easy and delicious to take as sugar candy—these "Pills" are intended to remove obstructions, and to insure regularity in the occurrence of the monthly periods.

By bringing on and regulating the monthly periods, they effectually cure all diseases and effects brought on by suppression, or those caused by the deranged female organs.

I

They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, pains in the back and lower parts of the body, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Giddiness, &c., &c. In a word, by removing the irregularity, they remove the cause, and with it ALL the effects that spring from it. Composed of simple vegetable extracts, they contain nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate.

R

PRICES OF THE CHEROKEE MEDICINES.

Cherokee Remedy. $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5.

Cherokee Injection. $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5.

Cherokee Cure. $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5.

Dr. Wright's Elixir. $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5.

Cherokee Pills, for Females, $1 a box, or 6 boxes for $5.

C

We send all of the Cherokee Medicines by express (except the Cherokee Pills, these are sent by mail, free,) on receipt of price, to any part of the civilized world, securely packed, in such a manner that no one through whose hands they may pass would know the contents.

Ladies or gentlemen can address us in perfect confidence, and we will in all cases frankly answer their letters, and give our opinion of each individual case. We prescribe no minerals.

O

Patients living at a distance need not hesitate because of their inability to visit us. We have treated successfully the afflicted in all portions of the world, by correspondence.

Parties addressing us should state the disease and symptoms, and the full particulars in regard to their cases, in order to give a full knowledge of their complaints, and, unless a cure is possible, we will not hold out inducements to them in order to sell our medicine.

I

We wish all to distinctly understand that our preparations are not cheap ones. We do not fill a quart bottle with worthless trash and sell it for a dollar; but we do claim that our medicines are far superior to any preparation ever placed before the public, and that they have real intrinsic worth and merit. That they will cure the diseases for which we recommend them more promptly and thoroughly than any others. One trial will convince the most skeptical.

K

The CHEROKEE MEDICINES are sold by all enterprising druggists in the civilized world. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to sell worthless compounds in place of these—those which they can get at a cheap price and make more money by selling than they can on the Cherokee Medicines. As you value your health—aye, the health of your offspring—do not be deceived by such unprincipled druggists.

N

If the druggists will not buy them for you, write to us, and we will send them to you by express.

For full particulars inquire at your nearest druggist for our thirty-two page pamphlet. If you are unable to procure it where you live, write us, inclosing postage stamps, and we will inclose it in a securely sealed envelope, free from observation.

E

All letters asking advice or ordering our medicines, will meet with prompt attention.

Address the Sole Proprietors,

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,

No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.

S